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# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

APRIL, 1923



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
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VOL. XXXVI.

APRIL, 1923

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## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

**PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.**

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.  
C.—Central illustration on note.  
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

### GEORGIA (Continued).

#### AUGUSTA (Continued).

##### Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

199. 25c. C., small horse. Type-set. Feb. 2, 1863.  
200. 75c. C., spread eagle. 75 and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS in red. Type-set. Feb. 2, 1863.  
201. 75c. Type-set. 75 in red. Feb. 21, 1863.  
202. \$1. C., train, buildings in distance, 1 each side. R., State seal, ONE above and below. L., ONE across.  
203. \$1. C., female flying in clouds, with eagle, cornucopia, shield, etc., 1 at right. R., Justice, ONE above. L., portrait of girl, 1 above.  
204. \$2. C., 2, female standing at right, female seated at left, cornucopia, etc. R., portrait of girl seated, TWO above. L., female portrait, 2 above.  
205. \$2. C., train, 2 each side. R. and L., TWO across.  
206. \$5. C., man plowing with two horses, 5 each side. R., man, drove of cattle and sheep, V above and below. L., female seated, shield, etc.  
207. \$5. C., train, building, etc., 5 on medallion each side. R., FIVE across. L., train, 5 above, V below.  
208. \$5. C., train. R., Justice with scales, FIVE and sword. L., FIVE.  
209. \$10. C., steamboat, X each side. R., X. L., female and shield.  
210. \$10. C., train, building, etc., 10 on medallion each side. R., State seal, 10 above and below. L., TEN across.  
211. \$10. C., eagle on limb of a tree, canal boats and cars in background, TEN at left. R., Indian girl standing with ear of corn in one hand and X in the other, 10 above. L., Indian holding a wampum belt, TEN below.  
212. \$20. C., State seal, XX each side. R., female, shield, eagle, etc., 20 above and below. L., TWENTY across.  
213. \$20. C., female seated, 20 on shield, eagle, etc. R., female, anchor and cornucopia, 20 above. L., Mercury seated between 2 and 0, 20 above, TWENTY below.  
214. \$50. C., early type of train, house, etc., L on each side. R., State seal, L above, 50 below. L., FIFTY across.  
215. \$50. C., shield surmounted by a bust of Washington, a female on each side, 50 at left. R., portrait of Martha Washington, 50 above. L., Indian girl with spear and bow, FIFTY below.



216. \$100. C., train, 100 each side. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., same as R.  
 217. \$100. C., female seated holding shield and cornucopia. R., female holding a flag, three cherubs near her, 100 above. L., sailor with left hand on a capstan, 100 above.

#### Mechanics Bank.

218. 5c. Type-set. 5 in red. L., FIVE CENTS across. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 219. 10c. Similar to 218. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 220. 10c. 10 on four corners. Type-set. Jan'y 1, 1862.  
 221. 25c. Similar to 220. Jan'y 1, 1862.  
 222. 25c. Type. Figures 25 in red. (Description by Andrews.). Jan. 1, 1863.  
 223. 50c. Similar to 220. Jan'y 1, 1862.  
 224. \$1. C., eagle on a limb, cars and factory, 1 on a shield at right, blacksmith's arm and tools below. R., ONE across. L., portrait of Washington, ONE above and below.  
 225. \$2. C., blacksmith seated on anvil block, arm resting on anvil, 2 each side, spread eagle below. R., TWO across. L., portrait of Martha Washington, TWO above and below.  
 226. \$5. C., female seated, 5 in frame, river and mountains in the distance, medallion each side, arm and hammer below. R., female with rake, V above, 5 below. L., female at spinning wheel, 5 above, V below.  
 227. \$10. C., eagle and steamboat, medallion each side, arm and hammer below. R., Indian seated, X above and below. L., Indian seated, 10 above and below.  
 228. \$10. C., TEN in red, X in green below. R., iron foundry, six men at work, 10 above. L., machinist at lathe, 10 above.  
 229. \$20. C., Aphrodite in chariot drawn by two horses in the water, medallion of Franklin each side, arm and hammer below. R., a female, XX above, 20 below. L., a female, 20 above, XX below.  
 230. \$20. C., State seal surrounded by a rattlesnake, 20 each side, arm and hammer below. R., nude woman and eagle, 20 below. L., Indian with drawn bow, 20 below.  
 231. \$50. C., train, L each side, arm and hammer below. R., State seal surrounded by a rattlesnake, steamship above, 50 below. L., Ceres, Jupiter and Vulcan, 50 below.  
 232. \$100. C., Similar to 230, 100 each side. R., Neptune in chariot, Ceres flying, 100 above and below. L., Aphrodite rising from the sea, surrounded by sea monsters, 100 below.  
 233. \$500. Have no description.  
 234. \$1000. Have no description.

#### Merchants and Planters Bank.

#### Union Bank.

235. 5c. C., turkey; 5 in red in upper corners, FIVE CENTS in red in center. Type print. Jan. 1, 1862.  
 236. 10c. C., cow; balance similar to 235. Jan., 1862.  
 237. 25c. C., horse; balance similar to 235. Jan. 1, 1862.  
 238. 25c. Similar to 237. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 239. 50c. C., turtle; balance similar to 235. Jan. 1, 1862.  
 240. 75c. C., spread eagle. Type print. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 241. \$1. C., cherub rolling a silver dollar dated 1853, State seal below. R., woman standing with fasces and shield in large O, on which are inscribed the names of the different States, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below.  
 242. \$2. C., two cherubs and two silver dollars. R., sailor standing holding quadrant, globe, etc. 2 above. L., portrait of girl, 2 above.  
 243. \$5. C., woman carrying sheaf. R., 5 FIVE 5 across. L., woman, cows, rooster, etc., 5 below. FIVE in red.  
 244. \$5. Same as 243 without FIVE in red.



245. \$10. C., cotton plant on shield, surmounted by a horse's head, woman seated on each side. R., portrait of girl, 10 above. L., TEN above, X below. TEN in red.
246. \$20. C., train. R., woman seated between globe and shield, 20 above. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above. Red back.
247. \$50. C., State seal on a shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated each side. R., woman seated beside globe, etc., 50 above. L., sailor standing beside globe, 50 above. Red back.
248. \$100. C., female reclining, eagle, globe, ships, etc. R., a shield, Indian seated on right and sailor on left side, 100 above. L., Hope seated on an anchor, 100 above. Red back.
249. \$500. C., 500 on a round die. R., female in clouds, 500 above. L., female with horn of plenty seated in clouds, 500 above.

**BAINBRIDGE.****Brunswick Exchange Bank.**

250. \$2. Have no description.
251. \$5. Have no description.

**Southern Bank of Georgia.**

252. \$1. C., girl seated feeding two calves, canal boat, etc. R., female portrait, 1 on red die above. L., road scene, cattle, bridge and cars, 1 on red die above; ONE DOLLAR outlined in red in center.
253. \$1. C., Indian behind rocks looking at two deer; man on horseback and negroes picking cotton. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., ONE across.
254. \$2. C., three men cradling grain and binding it in sheaves, two men loading grain on a wagon. R., two cherubs, 2 on red die above. L., man plowing, 2 on red die above, TWO DOLLARS in red.
255. \$2. C., cotton plant on a shield, female reclining at right, portrait of Jackson at left. R., State seal, 2 above. L., two Indians on a cliff, 2 above. TWO in red.
256. \$5. C., farmer eating lunch, boy fallen from seat, girl, dog and two horses, State seal below. R. and L., V 5 on four corners. FIVE in red.
257. \$10. C., female seated, factories in the distance, female carrying sheaf at right. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., X above, TEN below. TEN in red.
258. \$50. C., steamship, dog's head below. R., portrait of Washington, 50 on red die above. L., 50 on red die above. FIFTY in red. Printed from wood cuts and type.

**BELFAST.****Belfast Manufacturing Company's Bank, Parent Bank.****BRUNSWICK.****Bank of Brunswick.****Barkaloo and Waddell's Bank.****Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company.**

259. \$1. C., locomotive. L., Indian girl carrying a basket of fruit, ONE in green twice. Green back, large building in green.
260. \$2. C., large building. R., TWO in green, 2 above. L., TWO in green; negro handling bale of cotton. Green back; railroad train at depot.

**Commercial Bank of Brunswick.**

261. \$1. C., two men, horse and windlass hauling logs from the water, shipbuilding in the background. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., cotton plant, etc., 1 above.

262. \$2. C., portrait of Washington surmounted by an eagle, two females seated on right, one on left side. R., river, bridge, cars, etc., 2 above. L., portrait of Jefferson, 2 on medallion above.
263. \$5. C., men and shanty on a raft, man in a boat. R., three half-nude boys, flag and sheaves, 5 above. L., head of Liberty, FIVE on V above.
264. \$10. C., sloop and steamboat. R., cotton, palmetto tree, etc., 10 on TEN and X above. L., female holding wand and medallion, TEN below.
265. \$20. C., Justice seated, bale, cotton and shield. R., State seal, 20 above, XX below. L., hunter loading his rifle, TWENTY above.

#### Exchange Bank.

266. \$2. Have no description.
267. \$5. Have no description.

#### G. Friedlander's Bank.

#### CAHUTAH.

#### Savings Bank of Cahutah.

268. 50c. Type. Jan. 1, 1863. Description by Andrews.
269. \$2. C., large 2. R., 2, TWO above and below. L., TWO across. Jan. 1, 1865.

#### CARTERSVILLE.

#### Lewis Tumlin's Bank.

#### CASSVILLE.

#### Monroe Railroad and Banking Company, Branch.

270. \$2. C., eagle on a shield, 2 each side. R., Roman Senator seated with pen and parchment in hand, 2 above and below. L., same as right. Good for 25-mile ride on the railroad. 1838.
271. \$5. C., similar to 270. 5 on right and V on left side of vignette. R. and L., 5 on medallion. 5 on four corners. 1839.
272. \$20. C., similar to 270. XX each side of vignette. R. and L., two heads on medallion. 20 on four corners. 1839.

#### CHATAHOOTCHEE.

#### Farmers Bank.

#### COLUMBUS.

#### Bank of Brunswick, Branch.

#### Bank of Chatahoochee.

273. \$5. Have no description.
274. \$20. Have no description.

#### Bank of Chatahoochee County.

275. \$5. Have no description.
276. \$5. Have no description.

#### Bank of Columbus.

277. 5c. Type print. C., large building, 5 in upper corners. Jan., 1862.
278. 10c. Have no description.
279. 25c. Similar to 277. Jan., 1862.
280. 50c. Similar to 277. Jan., 1862.
281. \$1. C., negro driving six-mule team load of cotton. R., female with sheaf, 1 above and below. L., portrait of boy, ONE above. 1 in red.



282. \$1. Similar to 281. Brown back.  
 283. \$2. C., covered bridge, steamboat, train, river, buildings, etc. R., 2 above and below. L., TWO above, 2 below. 2 in red.  
 284. \$5. C., train passing under bridge. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., V 5 V across. State seal on bottom center. FIVE in red. Brown back.  
 285. \$5. Similar to 284. Printed in red and black; has no red FIVE. Plain back.  
 286. \$5. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, female standing right, female seated left, FIVE at right, 5 at left side. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., 5 above and below. 1832.  
 287. \$10. C., female holding child; boy, dog and reapers. R., State seal, 10 above. L., portrait of girl, TEN above. TEN in red. Washington in red on back.  
 288. \$10. Similar to 287. Printed in red and black; plain, no red TEN. Plain back.  
 289. \$20. Eagle and Phoenix; Cotton mills, six-mule team with cotton. R., negroes gathering cotton, 20 above, XX below. L., female seated, XX above. Twenty in red. Brown back.  
 290. \$20. Similar to 289. Printed in red and black. No TWENTY in red. Plain back.  
 291. \$20. C., 20 on shield, female holding sheaf at right, female seated left side, 20 each side. R., female standing, 20 below. L., burning steamboat, 20 above and below. 1832.  
 292. \$50. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., covered bridge over rapids; steamboat, village, etc., L above.  
 293. \$100. C., hunter warming his hands at a fire, dog and gun in a large letter C. R., 100 above, C below. L., same as right.  
 294. \$100. C., female seated on globe beside eagle, a medal of Washington suspended from eagle's neck, 100 each side. R., POST NOTE across. L., 100. 1830.  
 295. \$500. C., bust of Washington. R., female portrait. L., female portrait.

#### Bank of St. Marys.

296. 25c. Have no description.  
 297. 50c. Have no description.  
 298. 75c. Have no description.  
 299. \$1. Have no description.  
 300. \$2. Have no description.  
 301. \$3. Have no description.  
 302. \$5. Have no description.  
 303. \$5. C., two females seated, steamboat, ship, etc. R., 5. L., four-ox team load of cotton, 5 above and below. FIVE in red.  
 304. \$10. C., female holding an eagle, 10 each side. R., TEN across. L., Hope standing with anchor. 10 below. TEN in red.  
 305. \$20. Have no description.

#### Chattahoochee Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia.

306. \$10. C., similar to 303, 10 each side. R., cherub in clouds with basket of fruit and flowers, X above, 10 below. L., same as right. 1840.  
 307. \$20. C., female seated holding key, Jupiter and Ceres at right, griffin and chest at left, 20 each side, dog's head below. R., cotton plant, TWENTY above, XX below. L., same as R. 1840.  
 308. \$100. Have no description.

#### Columbia Bank.

##### H. H. Epping's Bank.

##### J. D. Carter's Bank.

##### Lloyd G. Bowers' Bank.

**Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank.**

309. \$1. Have no description.  
 310. \$2. Have no description.  
 311. \$3. Have no description.  
 312. \$5. C., three cherubs, above five silver dollars, hunter seated at right, Indian seated left. R., five females around figure 5, 5 above. L., portrait of Lafayette, 5 above, FIVE below. FIVE in red.

**Merchants and Manufacturers Bank.**

313. \$5. Justice seated near figure 5, two female figures to left, female to right. (Description by Andrews.)

**Phoenix Bank.**

314. \$5. Have no description.  
 315. \$10. Have no description.  
 316. \$20. C., Ceres seated, Jupiter in clouds, eagle, anchor, etc., a phoenix below. R., 20 above, XX below. L., medallion, 20 above and below.

**P. J. Semmes' Bank.**

No. 306.

**Planters and Mechanics Bank.**

317. \$20. Two female figures typifying Transportation and Agriculture. Serial letter A. (Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York.) (Description by Andrews.)  
 318. \$50. C., female kneeling beside shield, L at right, 50 at left, arm and hammer below. R., Vulcan, Jupiter and Ceres, 50 below. L., L on large die. 1838.  
 319. \$100. Have no description.

**S. M. Farrar's Bank.****CUTHBERT.****Banking House of John McK. Gunn.**

320. \$2. C., female seated, cotton plant at lower right. R. and L., TWO across. Red and black print.

**DAHLONEGA.****Bank of Darien, Branch.**

321. \$5. C., same as 316, 5 each side, steamboat below. R., Ceres in clouds, V above and below. L., FIVE across. 1831.



**The Cherokee Bank.**

322. \$1. C., train of cars. December 10, 1862. Type-set. Red and black.

**DALTON.****Bank of Whitfield.**

323. 5c. Have no description.  
 324. 10c. L., 10 CENTS across. Type-set. April, 1862.  
 325. 20c. R. and L., 20. Type-set, ornamental border. January 1, 1862.  
 326. 25c. L., 25 CENTS across. Type-set. April, 1862.  
 327. 50c. L., 50 CENTS across. Type-set. April, 1862.  
 328. \$1. C., man, horse, cow, dog and chickens. R., man and woman with sheaves of grain, ONE above. L., mechanic, ONE below.  
 329. \$1. C., train. R. and L., ONE across. 1 twice and ONE DOLLAR in red. Oct. 1, 1862. Type-set.

**Bank of Whitfield.**

330. \$1. Similar to 329, but larger note, different type and written date, Aug. 1, 1862.  
 331. \$1. C., same as 334. R., 1 in square panel. L., ONE across in fancy type.



No. 347.

332. \$2. C., harvesting wheat. R., three Indians, 2 above. L., female Indian, 2 above.  
 333. \$2. Have no description.  
 334. \$3. C., sheaf, bag and implements, 3 each side. R., DOLLARS across, THREE above, train below. L., THREE across.  
 335. \$5. C., train and two men. R., portrait of girl, 5 above. L., dog's head, 5 above.

**Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.**

336. 15c. 15 in upper corners. Type-set. Small note. Jan., 1863.  
 337. 25c. Similar to 336. Jan., 1863.  
 338. 25c. Similar to 336, but larger note. April 1, 1862.  
 339. 25c. Similar to 338. May 1, 1862.  
 340. \$1. April 1, 1862, ONE in green across face.  
 341. \$1. C., Indian with spear and horse looking at train crossing the prairies. R., State seal, 1 above. L., female seated, spread eagle, anchor, etc., ONE above.  
 342. \$2. C., steamboat, vessels, etc., 2 at left. R., State seal, 2 above. L., a female standing and one kneeling.  
 343. \$5. C., portrait of Washington. R., State seal, 5 above. L., Indians looking at a city, FIVE below.  
 344. \$10. C., X, white family at right, Indian family at left. R., State seal, 10 above. L., one Indian standing, one kneeling, X above. TEN DOLLARS across extreme ends.

**Planters Insurance Trust and Loan Company.**

345. 50c. Type-set. Dated March 19, 1863.

**Planters and Mechanics Bank.**

346. \$1. C., four men on horseback driving cattle. R., locomotive, 1 above. L., boy with rabbits, 1 above.  
 347. \$2. C., drove of wild horses. R., girl and chickens, 2 above. L., mechanic, factories in background, 2 below.  
 348. \$5. C., three men on horseback and dogs chasing fox. R., portrait of Washington, 5 below. L., farmer seated holding sheaf, FIVE above, 5 below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**BANK AGENT, DEALER IN EVERYTHING.**

The following is reproduced from the Bankers' Magazine, Vol. 16, page 548, January, 1862:

The following is the card of a Georgia Banker:

JOHN McK. GUNN, Agent,

Bank of Columbus,

Cuthbert, Ga.,

And dealer in everything that man or woman wishes to buy for the living or the dead.

## History of the Bank of England.

(Read at the 90th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, Tuesday evening, January 30, 1923, by Mr. Louis Goodman.)

In the banking system of England the central figure is the great Bank of England. This bank, the most important in the world, was projected by William Patterson and was incorporated July 27th, 1694. It was constituted as a joint stock association with a capital of \$1,200,000 (sic). In return for the loan of its entire capital to the Government it received the right to issue notes and a monopoly of corporate banking in England. It was not until early in the nineteenth century that this monopoly was broken down. At its very outset the Bank of England was a servant of the Government, and in a lesser or greater degree it has enjoyed this character through all the stages of its subsequent history.

At first the charter of the bank was for eleven years only, but in consequence of the great services of the institution to the Government its charter has been at various times renewed. The last renewal was in 1844, and the charter of that year still subsists, its terms being subject to modifications or revocation by the Government at pleasure. By the Act of Charter of 1844 the bank was divided into two departments—the "issue" and the "banking." What led to the division was this: It was supposed that when a foreign drain of gold should set in it would, if the currency or circulation in the country had been purely metallic, have produced a contraction of the circulation and a consequent fall of prices, and as an ultimate result, the cessation of the drain. It was further supposed that banks could issue their notes to any extent they pleased, and that since excessive issues increased the currency they naturally led to inflated prices, which, in their turn, led to foreign drain. It was also believed that on the occasion of these drains the continued issues prevented the natural and desirable contraction of the circulation and aggravated the commercial convulsions occurring at such periods.

The object of the act of 1844 was to prevent issues of notes beyond a certain amount unless against an equal amount of gold held by the issuing bank, so that the mixed currency of notes and coin might thus expand and contract like a self-acting metallic currency. Experience has shown, how-



ever, that when these foreign drains occur the gold exported is taken chiefly from the reserves in the Bank of England, being withdrawals of deposits or loans by the bank, and that the amount of notes in the hands of the public has not been affected by the legislation of 1844. In practice, whenever there are signs of a foreign drain and the reserve of the bank is diminishing, the bank counteracts the tendency to a drain by raising the rate of discount and restricting its loans. The purchasing power of the public is thereby limited and prices kept down, and at the same time gold is attracted to England for investment. The circulation is in reality not interfered with.

It was also intended by the act of 1844 to add to the security of the bank notes by issuing a supply of gold to meet the payment of them at all times. But the solvency of the Bank of England is undoubted; its notes at any time would be taken as gold, and this effect of the act of 1844 and the supplementary act of 1845 has, in the case of the notes of other banks, been hitherto inappreciable.

In the "issue department" of the Bank of England the sole business is to give out notes to the public. Before the separation of the departments the Government was indebted to the bank £11,015,100. This sum was declared to be now a debt due to the issue department, and for the issue of notes to that amount no gold need be held by it. This was the same thing as if the bank had originally loaned £11,015,100 of these notes to the Government and the notes had found their way into circulation. The bank was also allowed to issue notes on securities without holding gold. In 1797 the bank, being on the verge of bankruptcy, was ordered by the Government to suspend the redemption of its notes in coin, and the notes became the main currency of the nation until the resumption of specie payments in 1821. The notes during this interval not having been convertible into coin on demand, there was no check upon the bank in the amount of its issues, and the currency became depreciated. It is, however, said that the value of gold at the time was enhanced, owing to absorption by hoarding and by military chests, and the depreciation was more apparent than real. The exports of gold following on the rise of prices occasioned by an issue of bank or Government notes is unlimited except by exhaustion, if these notes are not payable in coin on demand and are issued without any check from without or self-imposed. But as prices estimated in these notes rise, the price of bullion, like other commodities, rises, too, and the price of coin, which can be converted into bullion or be used abroad at its previous purchasing power, rises also. Since 1821 the bank has more than once been on the verge of a suspension of payments, owing to foreign drains of gold.

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## Numismatic Notes.

Collected by M. SORENSEN.

A local currency, called "strawberry tokens," has been used instead of money in the strawberry fields around Joplin, Mo., during the last few years. Last year they were issued in 72-cent, 24-cent and 3-cent denominations, the 72-cent token being pay for picking a crate of berries, the 24-cent for a tray of berries and the 3-cent for a box.

Use of "strawberry tokens," as the small aluminum coins given to pickers in the berry fields of the Southwest in lieu of cash are known, will probably be discontinued this year, according to the local Secret Service Bureau. The tokens, which are issued by banks in the berry districts and given to their patrons to pay off the berry pickers, are stamped in violation of a Federal law which forbids the issuing of any token, coin, note or check for an amount less than \$1. Use of the tokens as cash was discovered by a Secret Service man who was standing in a Joplin store when a man paid for some merchandise with several of the tokens.

Banks at Joplin, Springfield, Aurora, Neosho and other South Missouri cities have been issuing the tokens for years. A report of the discovery was made to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, whose ruling will decide whether the farmers in the berry fields would pay the pickers in cash this season.

One day last summer, after finishing barber work upon an overall-clad man who said he had just come in from the strawberry fields, a Joplin barber received two metal checks which were strange to him. One coin read "One Crate" and the other "One Quart." The name of a Joplin bank was stamped on the reverse side of the tokens.

"That is 75 cents," the customer explained. "The crate coin is worth 72 cents and the quart 3 cents."

The barber telephoned to the bank and was told that the coins were worth their face value at that institution and would be cashed at the window or accepted as cash on deposit.

The aluminum check is a device used for paying glommers without using an inconvenient amount of money. When the glommer "gloms" a tray of berries, or six quart cups, he is given a check on which is stamped "One Tray." The banks issue the checks to the growers on a kind of promissory note and then redeems the checks at par as presented.

That the "beaver" was the unit of value among the early traders and trappers of the Northwest is a well-known fact. The term is used in out-of-the-way places yet. But not until recently did I know that our good American dollar had also been termed "beaver."

Some of the best sketches we have of life among the trappers and traders in the great fur country were written by an Englishman, Lieut. George Frederick Ruxton, a former officer in the Royal army. His articles were first published in an English magazine, and later issued in book form under the title "Life in the Far West." In one of them is an admirable description of St. Louis in 1840. A chapter portrays life in a hotel and dance hall, and in this I found the following passage:

"One from Arkansas stalks into the center of the room, with a pack of cards in his hand and a handful of dollars in his hat. Squatting cross-legged on a buffalo robe, he smacks down the money and cries out: 'Ho, boys! hyar's a deck, and hyar's the beaver (rattling the coin). Who dar set his hoss? Wagh!'"

During the International Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian Government wanted to adhere to the time-honored custom of bestowing upon each head of special committees from foreign countries a decoration, but as Brazil has no such to award the Government instead presented each one with a large and beautiful gold medal, struck in Brazil for the occasion. The medal is a glorification to incidents in the history of Brazil. The obverse shows the famous picture of the battle of Ypiranga, where the national independence was won, together with portraits of four of the foremost champions of the national cause. One is of the poet Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva. On the reverse is a portrait of Dom Pedro I., who declared Brazil independent, was first prince regent and later emperor of the country. To the right of this portrait is one of the former President of the republic, Dr. Epitacio da Silva Pessao, who occupied a leading position among the Brazilian delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris.

The Denecke Store, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during the week of January 13 to 20th issued a "Children's Play Penny," good for one cent at the store during the week indicated. The "penny" was printed on slips of paper, and also in the local newspapers. It was a circular cut, showing a bust portrait of a child. In the field to left of same "1 C." Above, "Denecke's," and below "Children's Play Penny," divided by four stars on each side.

The "penny" proved a great success, 74,000 of them being taken in as payment for games, toys, candy, fruit and the many other articles which the store sold.

#### MEDAL AWARDED TO DISTINGUISHED NEGRO WOMAN.

The Spingard gold medal "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American negro during the preceding year" was awarded for 1921 to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Talbert organized the women of the country to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay off the debt on the home of Frederick Douglass and put it in repair, as a memorial to the great leader.



# Varieties of German Necessity Coinage, 1916-21.

By O. P. EKLUND.

Believing that an up-to-date list of the total number of varieties of the German metal necessity coins and tokens issued during and after the World War, 1916-1921, will be of interest to the readers of THE NUMISMATIST, I have compiled the following, from the various German publications on the subject, including the latest supplements, published during the latter part of 1922. I believe the list is as near accurate as it is possible to make it at this time.

The total varieties of the tokens is undoubtedly far below the general estimate in this country. An article published in this magazine about two years ago stated that "the National Museum at Berlin had a collection of over 10,000 different varieties in the early part of 1919."

The numbers include metal and described die varieties only. When die varieties are mentioned, but not described, in the German publications they are not counted in these totals.

## TOKENS.

1. Official issues, by cities or towns, districts and counties, 598 localities . . . . . 2,511 var.
2. Private, issued by corporations, merchants, etc., 801 localities . . . . . 2,835 var.
3. Army and navy, canteen tokens . . . . . 137 var.
4. Street railways . . . . . 142 var.
5. Gas tokens (mostly for use in gasmeters) . . . . . 10 var.
6. War prisoners' camps:
  - a. Official issues, 83 different camps . . . . . 480 var.
  - b. Issued for use at mines, "zeche," steel and iron works, where war prisoners were employed . . . . . 903 var.

Total number of varieties . . . . . 7,018 var.

## Denominations of Tokens.

1. City Issues—1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 70, 75 pfennings; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 marks.
2. Private Issues—1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 7½, 10, 15, 17, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 80 pfennings; 1, 2, 20 marks.
3. War Prisoners' Camps—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 pfennings; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 marks.

## COINS.

- 1915—5 pfenning, iron; mint marks: A (Berlin), D (Munich), E (Muldenhutte), F (Stuttgart), G (Karlsruhe), I (Hamburg). The only mint marks used. 50,597,507 pieces were coined.
- 1916—5, 10 pfenning, iron; all mint marks. 104,196,786 pieces of the 5 pfenning and 114,095,269 pieces of the 10 pfenning were coined.
- 1917—1 pfenning, aluminum; all mint marks; 46,341,513 pieces. 5, 10 pfenning, iron; all mint marks; 147,323,905 pieces of the 5 pfenning, 106,384,831 pieces of the 10 pfenning were struck. 10 pfenning, zinc; all mints, but without mint marks; 75,073,243 pieces coined.
- 1918—1 pfenning, aluminum; all mint marks except "J"; 3,884,143 pieces coined; 5 pfenning, iron; all mint marks; 337,560,491 pieces coined; 10 pfenning, iron; D mint only; 42,054 pieces coined; 10 pfenning, zinc; without mint marks; 200,912,681 pieces coined.
- 1919—5 pfenning, iron; all mint marks; 234,746,707 pieces coined; 10 pfenning, zinc; without mint marks; 147,799,619 pieces coined; 50 pfenning, aluminum; all mints; 10,518,090 pieces coined.
- 1920—5 pfenning, iron; all mints; 168,848,053 pieces coined; 10 pfenning, zinc; without mint marks; 223,019,253 pieces coined; 50 pfenning, aluminum; all mints; 193,894,039 pieces coined.

1921—5 pfenning, iron; all mint marks; 277,672,418 pieces coined; 10 pfenning, zinc; without mint marks; 319,333,990 pieces coined; 50 pfenning, aluminum; all mints; 358,476,303 pieces coined.  
Total coinage for the seven years, 1915-1921, 3,120,720,895 pieces.

#### German East Africa.

1916—5 heller, brass; 302,000 pieces coined; 20 heller, copper; 325,940 pieces coined; 20 heller, brass; 1,307,760 pieces coined; all bear the mint mark T (Tabora).

#### German Occupied Countries.

Poland, "Ost" (East), 1916—1, 2, 3 kopeck, iron, mint mark A (Berlin), 518,971.94 roubles were coined; 1, 2, 3 kopecks, mint mark J (Hamburg), 21,060,000 roubles coined.

Poland, For General Circulation, 1917—5, 10, 20 "fenigow" (pfenning), iron, mint mark F (Stuttgart, Wurtemberg), 18,700,000 5 pfenning, 33,000,000 10 pfenning, 1,540,000 20 pfenning were coined. 1918—1, 5, 10, 20 "fenigow" (pfenning), iron, mint mark F, 51,484,000 1 pfenning, 26,290,000 5 pfenning, 14,990,000 10 pfenning, 19,259,800 pieces 20 pfenning were coined.

Belgium, 1915—5, 10, 25 centimes, zinc; 1916, 5, 10, 25 centimes, zinc; 1917, 10, 25 centimes, zinc; 1918, 25, 50 centimes, zinc.

Ghent (Gand), 1915—50 centimes, 1, 2 francs, zinc; 1917, 5 francs, zinc; 1918, 5 francs, zinc.

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## Encouragement For The Young Collector.

By JULIUS GUTTAG.

In the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST there appeared an article by Mr. Thomas L. Elder on "Constructive Numismatics," and "United States Souvenir Coins and Their Prices" were discussed by him in the March issue. After reading Mr. Elder's articles very carefully I find I do not agree with many of his remarks.

Although I agree with his statement that the general public is not as interested in numismatics as it was twenty or thirty years ago, my opinion as to the cause and remedy does not coincide with his. The principal reason for this lack of interest is the failure of the average dealer to give generous support to those whose interest in numismatics is just beginning to take root. Years ago the dealer gave freely of his knowledge and endeavored to educate the new collector as much as possible. Today many dealers make it their aim to keep the collector uninformed. During the past twenty years how many books or lists have been published by dealers? Outside of the books which Mr. Edgar H. Adams has issued, and through which interest in a new class of coins has been stimulated, practically nothing of import has been contributed to our numismatic libraries. If each and every dealer would show a live and honest interest in every new collector, encouraging him to join our Association, and perhaps the local numismatic club, I am sure it would not be long before a very live interest in numismatics would be revived. A glance through the list of members proposed, such as appears monthly in this magazine, will prove my previous statements. A few have proposed, say, half a dozen members; still fewer have proposed one or two members.

A campaign of education for the general public would certainly show worth-while results. A little pamphlet containing a history of coinage, with the attractions of coin collecting could be printed. This could be circulated among high school and college students and to those who show even the slightest interest in coins. A small advertisement or something of this sort in the various magazines would also create interest in numismatics. While this would cost considerable, I feel sure the various clubs and societies, as well as the A. N. A. members, would be very glad to contribute to such a movement.

Further, during the past few years so many coins and notes have been



issued by countries throughout the world that I believe one drawback has been overcome. A boy who formerly became interested in "collecting" gave up the idea of coins and took to stamps. Why? Because in the beginning he wanted quantity. He was not sufficiently educated to go after the more interesting rarities. With the many new issues of small coins and notes, we are now in a position to give the small boy coins in quantity. Coins and notes at one cent a piece would certainly prove attractive to them.

With reference to Mr. Elder's remarks regarding "United States Souvenir Coins and Their Prices," I think \$1 is a fair price for commemorative half dollars. I have had no trouble in selling 500 Maine halves and about 1000 Pilgrim pieces. I understand two or three hundred thousand Pilgrim halves were sold. Does this not show that the general public is interested in these coins? Of course, neither I nor any other true numismatist approves of any hold-up method in connection with the sale of any commemorative issue. With the proper publicity, at least 100,000 coins of any issues should be sold.

I do not think it is a time to be pessimistic. A little effort on the part of all of us to interest beginners is the thing most needed. Let our slogan be WORK. Our reward will be PLEASURE.

## Protect Purchasers of Special Coins.

Any criticism by numismatists of distribution methods in recent years of souvenir and commemorative coins of the United States should be with consideration of the conditions associated with their issue and sale.

All special coinages have been for celebration-fund or profit-producing purposes. The Government has had no control over their sale. Considerable expense attends sale and delivery, and no great quantity of any coin could be sold to produce a worth-while profit at less than 100 per cent. premium with allowance for discount for quantity. And the numismatic collector absorbs but a very small part of any special coin issue.

The greater part of the numerous issues in recent years have been sold in the vicinity with which the issue is associated, many purchased at a premium to help the cause rather than a desire to possess the coin. Merchants have purchased in quantity and as a business attraction have paid them out at face value in change to customers. Employers have bought good numbers and presented them to employees. Naturally, good supplies from this liberal distribution have gravitated towards the coin dealer at decreasing prices, and with the current market supplied slowly-moving stock has accumulated.

The life of a celebration or other special event committee is short and so far, with the exception noted below, without evidence of individual responsibility of obligation towards those who have purchased their coins at a premium, and, approaching the close of its affairs the coins remaining on hand are marketed as a lot at the best price obtainable, usually much less than their distribution price. Lower prices and dissatisfaction of pre-purchasers soon follows.

Small premium does not insure the largest distribution and promise of greatest profit. More Louisiana Purchase gold dollars were sold at \$3 each than any special gold dollar at any price, and they, with the Lewis and Clark gold dollars and all the Panama-Pacific coins, are all now catalogued as "scarce" and have been marketable at their cost price or more since their general sale closed, for the particular reason that the one in charge of their sale felt a price-protection obligation to every purchaser. None were sold for less than the price first established, and any remainder was returned to the Government and deminted.

We want special issues to continue. They have a good numismatic influence if they do not come too rapidly; but continued repetition of unsatisfactory experience by purchasers will lead to protest that may increase a now not too friendly disposition of Congress coinage committees towards special coins.

But one price, and absolute maintenance of it, and destruction of all remainder, will enhance sale and produce and hold the favor that special coins should have if their issue is to be continued.

Tyrone, Pa., March 7, 1923.

FARRAN ZERBE.

## Some Needed Works On American Numismatics.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

There are quite a number of subjects of more than ordinary interest, numismatically or medallically, which, it is to be regretted, have been either overlooked or neglected by numismatic authors in our midst. Those of us who are kept rather busy by the daily routine of earning our livelihoods are probably not the ones best suited to take up this line of numismatic effort. But, alas! those who are more fortunate in this world's goods, and who thus have more time at their disposal than the rest of us, those who do not have to grub for a living, are either interested in very different classes of numismatic subjects or else will do nothing toward contributing their efforts.

I remember one evening an officer of a society, who looked at my Franklin medal collection, said to me, "Would you loan me this collection if I wanted to write a work on the subject?" "Certainly," I answered. Yet that officer never again mentioned the subject to me and did nothing, leaving the impression that he was only curious to put on record a refusal to comply with his suggestion. Some numismatic society or some well-to-do numismatist ought to establish the precedent of offering to pay a competent collector for his time consumed in numismatic research and writing. This suggestion seems unusual, but the end surely justifies the means when one considers the paucity of certain much-needed works on our American medals and tokens. For let nobody think for a moment that such writings are either simple or easy. Remember also that one could probably earn thousands of dollars at his ordinary calling in life in the time he would consume in writing a single standard work on numismatics. This suggestion is something distinctly different from merely paying for the publication of a numismatic work.

The dearth of really important works on American numismatics was noted in my experience with a prominent European numismatist some years since. He came to me and commissioned me to procure for him a collection of works on matters relating to American numismatics. After I had outlined to him a list of what was available in the way of numismatic books, he expressed the greatest surprise and disappointment. I even showed him some of the books, but he canceled his order, as to him the works were too few to be considered. So long as so few collectors here have the will or the time to add to this type of numismatic works the prospects will not be very bright for either an increase in publication or in interest in the subjects to be treated.

One of the greatest of Americans was Benjamin Franklin. Certainly none other enjoys such a reputation as a picturesque figure. Franklin, while he has been honored with over 100 varieties of medals and tokens, has never been honored with a work on the subject. Was it not Benjamin Franklin also who printed a very great deal of the Colonial paper money from 1757 to 1763? Here is a great subject for a book on medals and tokens.

Mr. Low has entered the field of American political tokens, and while he has given us an excellent work, it treats only of the tokens used between 1832 and 1844, during the financial panic, and does not include the numerous and highly interesting series of medals of Jackson and Van Buren. The Harrison and Clay series are equally important and very numerous and ought to be splendidly commemorated. The other great figures who dominated American political thought and action, especially those prior to the Civil War, when the most remarkable events were constantly taking place, ought to be treated by a numismatic author.

Something important in authorship in American numismatics can yet be accomplished. There is yet much work to be done. Constructive criticism should be welcomed and is always beneficial. Books along the lines mentioned are badly needed. But there are in our midst several persons who, while always standing ready to criticize nearly everybody, and who can offer at all times a ton or so of good advice to others, themselves seem inclined very little to put their own strength to the wheel and do something in this respect. If they would employ in real effort some of the time they prefer to waste in doing nothing, and would set about producing some



works of merit on the subject of our medals and tokens, we would gladly welcome such additions.

Over in England there is a society of collectors, and it is one of the strongest societies of collectors in the world. That society considers its own country's coins so important that it deals only with them—the coins and medals of Great Britain and her colonies. The analogy is hardly fair, since her coinages cover such a long period of time and conquest, yet it contains a strong hint for patriotic action regarding the neglected medals and tokens of our own soldiers, statesmen and heroes. And, strange as it may seem, the best references, descriptions and illustrations of them have been in our auction sale catalogues.

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### ASSAY COMMISSION FOR 1923.

The Annual Assay Commission for 1923 performed its duties February 14, 15 and 16 at the Mint in Philadelphia. This year's commission was composed of Hon. Albert H. Vestal, member of Congress from Indiana, chairman; Mrs. G. L. Austill, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hon. Charles O. Bailey, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. J. G. Battelle, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Charles S. Curtis, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. A. S. Hough, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. G. P. Merrill, Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Gerry Morgan, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Frank Russell, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., and Mr. B. G. Shields, New York Assay Office, ex officio. Mrs. Virginia H. Carpenter, of the Philadelphia Mint, served as secretary.

On behalf of the Mint Bureau, in the absence of Hon. F. E. Scobey, Director, who was detained in the West on official business, Miss M. O'Reilly, Acting Director, greeted the commissioners and affably and efficiently addressed them at the opening session.

Under the direction of Chairman Vestal, who is chairman of the House Coinage Committee, the commission's committees on counting, weighing, assaying and resolutions proceeded with their respective duties and probably performed them with more detailed thoroughness than usual, the number of varieties of the year's (1922) coinage to be tested and reported on being the smallest ever brought before a commission. Gold double eagles and Grant Memorial dollars and silver dollars and Grant Memorial half dollars represented the coinage of the year for the commission's purposes.

The 1923 Annual Assay Medal, distribution limited to one each to members of the commission, is struck in mint medal bronze, two inches in diameter, and has for its obverse Chief Engraver Morgan's portrait of President Harding with inscription WARREN G. HARDING; with ornate reverse, torch and balance in center, *THESAURI AMERICAЕ SEPTENTRIONALIS SIGILLUM* in part circle above, and *MINT OF THE UNITED STATES ANNUAL ASSAY 1923* in four lines below. The medals distributed had the name of the receiving commissioner engraved on the periphery.

### Purpose and Function of Annual Assay Commission.

The Annual Assay Commission is appointed by the President. Service is honorary, compensation for actual expenses being allowed. The various mints are required to reserve for test by the commission one piece for each 1,000 gold coins struck, and one piece from each 2,000 silver coins struck. These reservations from each coinage are sealed at the time and so held for delivery to the Assay Commission. The commission represents the people, and its service is to determine and report as to the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins for the preceding calendar year. Its work is in no sense perfunctory, but is a thorough investigation of the required coins submitted. The counting committee ascertains that a sufficient number of coins have been reserved and delivered. Slow and precise is the separate weighing of many pieces, and assay results are determined with extreme tests, both separately and in mass of a kind and with various denominations together.

The commission serves as the people's judge of coin quality, and its findings are, no doubt, an incentive for friendly rivalry between the different mints to achieve perfection.

# THE NUMISMATIST

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page .....	\$ .75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover .....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover .....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### "PAPER MONEY'S DANCE OF DEATH."

Under the above heading the New York Times recently printed a review of a little book, "The Paper Moneys of Europe: Their Moral and Economic Significance," by Francis W. Hirst, a copy of which has been placed in the A. N. A. Library through the courtesy of President Wormser. In its review the Times said:

"Money was known thousands of years before printing was invented, and yet Governments still think that they can print purchasing power, and compel it to pass current by law. Mr. Hirst assembles a multitude of instances to show that printed money is like adulterated food, and rightly denounces Europe's depreciated currencies as counterfeits circulated by Governments, debasing themselves to the morals and methods of criminals. His book abounds with instances in which monarchs of several countries, in widely different ages, have clipped coins. Paper money offers far more facilities for such knavery than metal, and all previous offenses of that sort have been far outdone by the abuse of the printing press in countries which have sinned against knowledge, under the compulsion of necessity.

"Any German who owes a debt to Germans can relieve himself of it for practically nothing. Even German corporations are paying their bonds in paper marks, for a mark is a mark in law. For example, Germany's two



largest steamship companies have called for payment on next April Fool's Day all mark bonds payable by them. The total for both is \$32,500,000, and at the current rate of exchange the amount payable will be \$10,000. During the war Germany could not buy or borrow abroad. Thus Germany's internal and external debts are the smallest in the world for a nation of its class. The war left Germany with its productive capacity increased and freed from its obligations. German justice has need to be blind when Germany is incredibly foolish or inexcusably criminal in its monetary policy. It is a pity that all users of paper money, and many lawmakers, are not more familiar with the history and principles of money. On this particular point Mr. Hirst has written usefully and interestingly."

CATALOGUE OF THE WEBER COLLECTION.

The first portion of the long-awaited catalogue of the great collection of Greek coins formed by the late Sir Herman Weber has now appeared. It is in one volume, containing 16 pages of introduction and 377 pages of text. A separate folder holds the 69 collotype plates on which are reproduced nearly every coin described in the text.

The introduction gives a pleasing sketch of Sir Herman Weber's long and interesting life, and calls attention to some of the most remarkable pieces contained in his collection, while the text itself carefully describes the 1800-odd coins of Spain, Gaul, Italy, Sicily and adjacent islands. The value and usefulness of this catalogue is greatly enhanced by references to standard works which accompany the descriptions. In particular, the learned and indefatigable compiler, Mr. Forrer, is to be congratulated on his decision to give the weights of each coin in both grains and grammes, as also to add, where ascertainable, the source from which Sir Herman acquired his various specimens. The plates are excellent, the paper, format, type and general appearance most attractive and above criticism. The succeeding volumes will now be all the more eagerly awaited by every numismatist and collector.

GOLD COINS OF CARUSO SOLD AT AUCTION.

On the evening of March 5, 1923, a collection of ancient and modern foreign and American gold coins collected by the late Enrico Caruso was sold at auction by the American Art Association at its galleries, 30 East 57th street, New York City. The collection was catalogued by Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia. The auction of coins followed a sale of art objects also belonging to the noted tenor. The catalogue of coins contained 300 lots, many of them great rarities, but it was rumored among the buyers present that these coins were only a part of the Caruso collection, which was generally understood to be a large one. It was reported that the bulk of his collection was in Italy at the time of his death, and that because of the Italian laws in such cases the disposition of the coins will be determined later by the courts. Some of the prices realized were as follows:

256.	Tarentum, B. C. 340-281. Obol. V. F. ....	\$24.00
258.	Persia, Artaxerxes III, B. C. 359-338. Stater. V. F. ....	32.50
272.	Russia, Peter the Great, 3 rubles, 1720. Unc. ....	23.00
285.	England, Edward III, noble of the fourth issue. Unc. ....	31.00
294.	England, Henry VIII, sovereign, 1526. V. F. ....	55.00
297.	England, Elizabeth, royal, first coinage. Perfect ....	75.00
309.	England, James I, rose ryal or 30 shillings. Unc. ....	62.50
313.	England, Charles I, 3 pounds, 1643, Oxford mint. Ex. F....	92.50
316.	England, Cromwell, broad or sovereign, 1656. Br. pf. ....	50.00
367.	Holland, ducatoon, 1681. Ex. F. ....	100.00
369.	Dordrecht, ducatoon, 1687. Ex. F. ....	105.00
387.	India, East India Co., William III, 1835, 2 mohurs. Br. pf...	50.00
396.	Poland, Sigismund, five ducats, 1614. Perfect ....	80.00
399.	Poland, John Casimir, six ducats, 1653. Perfect ....	102.50
475.	Panama-Pacific \$50, round. Unc. ....	160.00
476.	Panama-Pacific \$50, octagonal. Unc. ....	170.00
484.	\$10, 1795. Unc. ....	90.00

514.	\$2.50, 1798. Ex. fine .....	120.00
516.	\$2.50, 1806 over 4. V. F. ....	90.00
528.	\$4, 1879. Unc. ....	105.00
533.	\$5, C. Bechtler (1834). V. F. ....	190.00
538.	\$50, Augustus Humbert, 1851, octagonal. Ex. fine .....	400.00
539.	\$50, variety of preceding. V. G. ....	165.00
551.	\$5, Mormon, 1849. Fine .....	35.00

### ELLSWORTH COIN COLLECTION SOLD FOR \$100,000.

The sale of the collection of coins belonging to James W. Ellsworth, of New York City, containing many of the choicest items in American coinage, has been made to Dealer Wayte Raymond, also of New York City. A report of the sale is contained in the New York Times of March 10, as follows:

"Wayte Raymond, dealer in coins, of 489 Park avenue, has bought from M. Knoedler & Co. the collection of early American and United States coins recently sold to the Knoedler Syndicate by James W. Ellsworth. Mr. Raymond paid about \$100,000 for the coins, said to be the largest amount ever given for a numismatic collection in this country. The collection has been known for years as the finest in the United States, and Mr. Ellsworth, who has disposed of all his art works and other rare collections, with the exception of his Innes paintings and a Rembrandt, counted it as one of the most interesting and valuable of his possessions.

"Among the valuable coins is the unique set of Nova Constellatio patterns for a decimal system struck in 1783, in denominations of 100, 500 and 1,000 mills. This set was from the celebrated Parmelee collection sold in New York in 1890.

"There is also the doubloon struck in New York in 1787 by Ephraim Brasher, of which there are only four specimens known. There are also pieces of the colonial period and early trial pieces used before the regular adopted coinage at the United States mint in 1793, and a remarkable series of the gold, silver and copper coins of the United States from the beginning of the coinage in 1793 up to the present time, including two 1804 dollars and the finest known specimens of many other rare dates.

"An interesting part of the collection is a series of the early private gold coins struck in California, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, North Carolina and Georgia. There are about 2,000 coins in the collection, making it the most important coin set ever sold here."

Mr. Ellsworth is said to have acquired one of his 1804 dollars and the Brasher doubloon at the Stickney sale, several years ago, paying \$3600 for the former and \$6200 for the latter.

### PHOTOGRAPHING COINS WITHOUT A CAMERA.

An article appeared in the Literary Digest for March 3, 1923, describing how coins or other embossed articles may be photographed without a camera. All the necessary apparatus can be made at home and is inexpensive. Just how satisfactory results can be obtained will probably depend upon the skill of the amateur, but attention is called to the article for those interested. It appeared originally in the London Conquest.

### REJECTED COINS NOT ALL MIS-STRUCK.

Commenting on the percentage of coins rejected to those struck at the different mints of the United States, as given in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST, Mr. Farran Zerbe writes:

"I believe the mint report includes all below standard weight tolerance as well as mis-struck, and more are rejected on account of light weight than imperfect striking. Over-weight coins are not rejected, but filed to proper weight."



#### FOURTH MEDAL OF BELGIUM IN WORLD WAR SERIES.

This plaque is the last of the Historic Series commemorating the part Belgium played in the World War, issued by La Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Brussels (Exercice XVI—1921).

The plaque, struck in bronze, designed by Eug. J. de Bremaecker, represents Lieut.-Gen. Jules Marie Alphonse Jacques, born at Stavelot, February 24, 1858. Entering the military school in 1876, he prepared for four sojourns at Congo, 1887-90, 1891-94, 1895-98 and 1902-05. At the time of his second campaign he commanded the Antiesclavagiste expedition of Bel-



gium and won victories over the Arabs in a series of battles. At the declaration of the World War he directed the Twelfth Lique aux Combats at Sart-Tilman (August 5-6, 1914), Blaesveld, Over de Vaart Haecht (September, 1914), Dixmude (October, 1914) and Merckem (April 17, 1917). As commanding officer of the forces during the offensive of Flandren, he raised the first German position on September 28, 1918, and a few days later combed the Flandren in the region of Poelcapelle and de Westroosebreke. He was created a baron on November 15, 1919. (See THE NUMISMATIST, November, 1922, page 556.)

J. deL.

#### FIRST ROLLED METAL WAS FOR COINAGE.

Very few sheet-metal manufacturers know that the foundation of their business had its origin in the field of numismatics. Without rolls their business could not exist. One would naturally suppose that some one in the iron industry had invented these very necessary articles, but not so. It was left to a Frenchman named Brulier, who, in the sixteenth century, invented them for the purpose of producing strips of gold, silver and copper that would be of uniform thickness for coinage purposes.

Formerly metal for this purpose was beaten in sheets with hammers, then trimmed with shears to the desired size, then struck from dies with a ponderous sledgehammer. If one will notice his coins struck in the 1400's, 1500's and 1600's and note the irregular thickness of the metal he will agree that Monsieur Brulier's idea was a good one. And to show how quickly and readily a good thing spreads, we will state that it took those progressive iron and steel mongers just about two hundred years to adopt this rolling method to their own business.

H. C.

## RECENT ISSUES OF SWISS MEDALS.

President Wormser, of the American Numismatic Association, has just received from the firm of Huguenin Freres & Co., of Le Locle, Switzerland, several medals recently issued by them, all commemorating recent events of interest to the Swiss, and which are reproduced here as examples of medallic art by this well-known firm. These medals also serve to show how appreciative Switzerland is of the medal as a means of commemorating events of little more than local interest. This practice is not confined to Switzerland, but is common in other countries of Europe, and is one which could well be adopted in the United States.

The medals have been added to the collection of the A. N. A. in charge of Librarian Putnam, of Rochester, N. Y. A brief description of them and the purposes for which they were issued follows:



No. 1.

1. Anniversary of the "Swiss Society of Fire Fighters," 1870-1921. The inscription on the reverse has the name in both French and German.



No. 2.

2. A souvenir of the James Gordon Bennett Cup races, Geneva, 1922. A free translation of the reverse is: "Gordon Bennett Cup, Geneva, 1922. Voluntary Aerial Observers."

3. Apparently a medal for the mobilization in Zurich, 1919, of Company IV, 24th Battalion of Fusilleers. The cross on the obverse is the Swiss Cross, and not the insignia of the Red Cross.

4. Medal for the 25th anniversary of the "Swiss Peasants' League," 1897-1922. Evidently for presentation purposes.

5. Medal for a Ski Meet of the Association of the Jura Ski Clubs. "Competition of the Jure Region." The Jura is a Swiss mountain range considerably lower than the Alps.

6. Medal struck for the golden wedding of Philip Henry and Louise Philippine DuBois. The dates of birth of both are given in the inner circle on the obverse. Of this medal Mr. Wormser writes: "I think the work of this particular medal is very attractive, and the coats-of-arms have the style of the very rare Renaissance medals."

All the medals are struck in a light colored bronze.





No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.

Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6 are reduced, the medals measuring two inches in diameter.  
Nos. 2 and 5 are shown actual size.

## RECENT ISSUES OF LATVIAN AND RUMANIAN COINS.

Photographs of six new coins for Latvia and specimens of two recent issues for Rumania have been received by President Wormser of the American Numismatic Association, from the makers of the coins, Huguenin Freres & Co., La Locle, Switzerland.

In the November, 1922, issue of THE NUMISMATIST it was stated that it was reported from Geneva that Latvia was abandoning the ruble in favor of the franc as its monetary unit, and that orders had been placed with a Swiss medal manufactory for the coinage of 69,000,000 francs of nickel-bronze pieces in fractional denominations, 40,000,000 francs in 10 and 20 franc gold pieces, and 60,000,000 francs in silver coin.



A letter from the manufacturers to Mr. Wormser states that 69,000,000 pieces of the Latvian coinage in bronze and nickel have been ordered, but no reference is made to the silver and gold coinage.

The photographs show three pieces of the denominations of 10, 20 and 50 santimu, presumably in nickel, and three pieces of 1, 2 and 5 santimi, presumably in bronze. All are dated 1922. The coins are quite attractive in appearance, having the arms of the country on the obverse and the denomination and date on the reverse of the bronze issues. The nickel issues



have on the reverse the denomination with a spear of wheat below it, except the 50 santimu, which has a design we are unable to interpret.

The correct spelling of the name of the new country appears to be "Lat-vija." "Santimi" and "santimu" are new denominations for collectors, the singular of which appears to be "santimg." If "santimi" is the plural, as is shown on the 2 and 5 denominations, why does it become "santimu" on the 10, 20 and 50 denominations? Will some of our readers who understand the language enlighten us on this point?



The trend of much of the European coinage in the last few years, which seems to be on the theory that almost anything will answer for money, is reflected in the latest Rumanian coins. A quantity of 50,000,000 pieces in an alloy of aluminum have been struck in the denominations of 25 and 50 bani, each dated 1921, and each having a perforation in the center. Both are of the same type, the obverse having an impossible eagle, and the reverse the denomination and a crown.

#### RUHR CURRENCY PLAN OPPOSED BY BELGIUM.

The proposed new franc currency to be issued by the occupying authorities in the Ruhr has precipitated a dispute between France and Belgium. Paris wants Brussels to guarantee what the Belgian Government considers a disproportionate share of the currency. The Ruhr francs, it is proposed, shall be backed by French and Belgian credits, deposited in Paris and Brussels. France asked the Belgians to guarantee half of the total issue, the amount of which has not yet been decided.

The Belgians point out the new currency, which will have a real value while the mark has not, will be hoarded by the Germans and new issues will have to be made. Consequently the problem of ultimate redemption of the money may become a heavy burden.

#### TRANSLATION OF INSCRIPTION ON HAMBURG TOKEN.

Mr. F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, Pa., sends us a translation of the inscription on the Hamburg silver token illustrated and described on page 129 of the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST. He states that it is not low Dutch, but low German (Platt Deutsch). The translation is: "No silver is of itself smooth. Make something of yourself, then you will amount to something." That is, be of some importance or worth in the world. Silver must be made smooth (polished) or worked to be worth more than it is in its native state.

Mr. Eklund, the owner of the token, also writes that Dr. C. F. Roh, of Tecumseh, Neb., has furnished him with the following free translation of the inscription: "Nobody is anything by himself when born. Make something out of yourself; then you are somebody."

#### COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 225,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 9,910,000.



## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

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# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1923.

- 2489 Wm. H. Conrad, 240 N. 11th St., Allentown, Pa.  
 2490 H. J. Garvey, 2031 Fair Ave., South Hills Beach, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 2491 Andrew C. Bain, 33 Elm St., Brookline, Mass.  
 2492 Jos. A. Sloan, Box 1724, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 2493 J. R. Hammerle, 691 Seventh Ave., Williamsport, Pa.  
 2494 Rev. Frank G. Beardsley, Fountain and Aubert Aves., St. Louis, Mo.  
 2495 Abe L. Levy, 618 Ohio St., Lawrence, Kan.  
 2496 Frederick J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.  
 2497 A. T. Swansson, 402 Santa Anita Ave., Burbank, Cal.  
 2498 Fred W. Noetzel, 342 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange, Ill.  
 2499 Lewis B. Sebring, 320 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 2500 Chas. Nofry, 185 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 2501 John C. Thatcher, Flemington, N. J.  
 2502 Wm. J. S. Harvey, Flemington, N. J.  
 2503 Mrs. Frances S. Edwards, 749 Grove St., Glencoe, Ill.  
 2504 David Harley, 3214 W. 44th St., Cleveland, O.  
 2505 Edwin W. Williams, 8011 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

### Life Membership.

- 9 Edward T. Newell, 156th St. and Broadway, New York City.

### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 20, 1923. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the May issue:

#### APPLICANT

#### PROPOSED BY

Frank Kerr (Cents, Half Dollars and Dollars), 5430 Irving St., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	F. C. Butterworth Jeremiah F. Cullen
Ambrose J. Brown (United States Coins), 23 Pearl St., Marblehead, Mass. ....	E. E. Shepardson J. M. Swanson
The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City .....	Moritz Wormser H. H. Yawger
Archibald Firestone (U. S.), 240 Union Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. ....	Rud Kohler J. M. Swanson
Matthew S. Bencur (Large U. S. Cents), Adams, N. Y. ....	J. Gutttag F. A. Livingston
Max Namen (all countries), Box 24, Council Bluffs, Iowa .....	M. Sorenson J. M. Swanson
Enoch S. Peterson, Moorhead, Minn. ....	Oscar M. Flaten J. M. Swanson
Nils P. Hansen (Gold, Silver and Copper Coins), Dorchester, Neb. ....	M. Sorenson J. M. Swanson
Theodore T. Belote, Care U. S. Nat'l Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. ....	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson
Arthur W. Motz (U. S. and Foreign Coins), 1425 Montier St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. ....	M. Sorenson J. M. Swanson
B. A. Ware (General, U. S. and Colonial), 620 W. 7th St., Little Rock, Ark. ....	J. M. Swanson J. B. Cook
W. R. Ware (General, U. S.), 404 E. 10th St., Stuttgart, Ark. ....	J. M. Swanson J. G. Carle
M. L. Morgenthau, 431 Hudson St., New York City .....	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson
H. S. Switzer (Coins of North and South America), P. O. Box 854, Beaumont, Texas .....	J. M. Swanson J. Q. Shelby
Sam G. Homan (U. S. Coins), 1529 E. 91st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	L. Roy Fishburne J. M. Swanson

Dr. John Baer Stoudt,

Director Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary Celebration... Moritz Wormser  
1054 Tilghman St., Allentown, Pa. .... F. G. Duffield

#### Change of Address.

E. S. Norris, Hyde Park, Mass., to Sharon, Mass.

John A. Wood, District Secretary for Ontario, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont.,  
Canada, to 110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

57 W. 37th St., New York City, March 20, 1923.

#### RENEWALS FOR 1923.

If the members of the Association who have not as yet paid their 1923 dues have not as yet received a notice to that effect and a bill, it is due to the fact that the General Secretary has many things to do, not only A. N. A. matters, but much else. If the members have not paid their 1923 subscriptions and dues, it probably will be necessary to send them reminders and bills, they all, being readers of THE NUMISMATIST, are glad to make things easy for their officers.

When payment of dues is made, that member receives shortly afterwards a nice new 1923 membership card in addition to a sense of satisfaction and a clear conscience which he should not neglect as a part of his well-being.

Need more be said—YES—if you are one of those who have not received as yet your membership card for 1923, because you have not paid your 1923 dues, do not wait, please. Send the check now. Thank you again.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

#### REGARDING CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The attention of members of the A. N. A. and other subscribers of THE NUMISMATIST is called to a practice that appears to be growing and which has become almost an abuse of a courtesy. Every month we receive letters from subscribers substantially as follows: "I have not received THE NUMISMATIST for the last three months. Please change my address to ..... and send me the copies I did not get."

The inference is that the address was changed three months previously, and through neglect of the subscriber we were not notified, and the magazine continued to go to the old address.

Furnishing these additional copies gratis, with postage, constitutes a considerable item of expense in the course of a year which we should not be called upon to bear. We want every subscriber to receive the 12 copies each year to which he is entitled, but we should not be expected to supply such back numbers without charge because of the neglect to notify us of the change.

A proposed change of address is usually known a sufficient time in advance to notify us of the fact in order to have the change promptly made on the mailing list. All changes of address should be received by the 20th of the month for the following month's issue.

#### FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Bruce Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific was presented February 26, at Paris, to Dr. Edouard Benjamin Bailland, director of the Observatory of Paris. The medal is awarded annually on decision of the directors of the six greatest observatories of the world to the astronomer who has rendered the most distinguished service to science during the year. It has been awarded 18 times, and already has been granted to two Frenchmen—Henry Poincare, in 1911, and Henri Deslandres, director of the Mendon Observatory, in 1921.

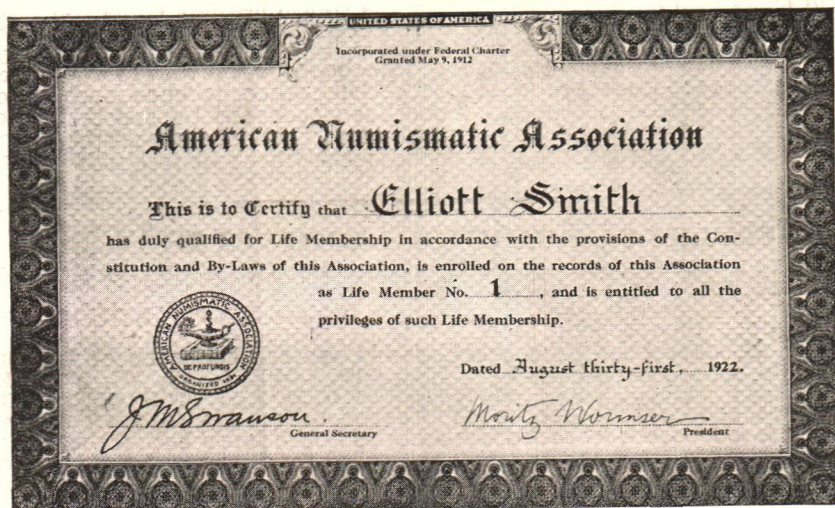
J. deL.



## A. N. A. LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE.

Below we reproduce the handsome Life Membership Certificate which the American Numismatic Association is now issuing to those who have duly qualified for it. (Illustration is much reduced.)

The President of the American Numismatic Association is particularly desirous of calling the establishment of the Life Membership to the attention of all members of the Association and hopes that everyone who can possibly afford it will avail himself of the privilege of Life Membership which is now offered him.



Their establishment at the New York 1922 Convention marks a distinct and important step forward in putting our Association on a firm foundation, giving us a means for acquiring a permanent endowment fund and a permanent property ownership for our Association.

Our Treasurer, Mr. George H. Blake, will be in charge of a campaign for adding to the Life Memberships already taken out by quite a few of our members. President Wormser hopes that the members will give their earnest support to this Life Membership campaign by responding favorably and enrolling as Life Members. Mr. Blake will be glad to respond to any inquiries on this subject or to forward Life Membership Certificates to those who will remit the required dues of \$50.00.

## HUNTINGTON—HYATT.

Archer M. Huntington, art patron, and Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, noted sculptor, were married March 10 at the latter's studio, 49 West Twelfth street, New York City, only a few relatives of the bride being present. The wedding was a surprise to the friends of both.

Mr. Huntington is an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association. He is widely known as an author, particularly on Spanish themes and topics, but is perhaps best known as a patron of the arts and a founder of societies for the promotion of art and science. He has been able to accomplish great good for the arts in this country and his collections are considered among the finest in this country.

He was the founder of the Hispanic Society of America, forming the idea for that institution through his education and life in Spain, where he is almost as well known among savants and art connoisseurs as in this country. He established the museum on his own property at Broadway and 155th street, New York City, and later was instrumental in providing building sites and quarters in that museum centre for several other organizations, includ-



ing the Society of the American Indian, the American Numismatic Society, the American Geographical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Mutual interest in art and sculpture led to the friendship between Mr. Huntington and Miss Hyatt and for several months they have been aiding in the arrangements for the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society which is to be given on the museum grounds at 155th street this spring. Mrs. Huntington Hyatt is to exhibit there a cast of the Joan of Arc statue recently unveiled in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Miss Hyatt is known as one of the foremost women artists of the world, and many who have compiled lists of the twelve greatest living American women have included her name. She is best known in that city for her statue of Joan of Arc, in Riverside Drive, at Ninety-third street, though her new statue of the Maid of Orleans in prayerful mood, now in the French chapel at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, is receiving as much notice as the equestrian statue of Joan in warlike mood. Her interest in Joan of Arc has caused the French Government to confer many honors upon her, and she has won many medals and prizes at exhibitions in this country and France.

## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—December 21. Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Vice-President in the chair.

Rev. W. H. Fane Dickson, Dr. Joseph P. Dee and Mr. Ivo Pakenham were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. W. Gilbert exhibited a seventeenth century halfpenny of London, hitherto unknown, reading: Obv., EDWARD. LOVELL. AT. YE. 2 BLAK. Two boys standing. Rev., IN. BLACKMORE. STR. TOBACON. HIS. HALFE. PENY. The token was in fine condition. Mr. Gilbert remarked that not only was it of interest as an unpublished token but still more for the fact of its being the first token recorded for Blackmoor street, which was close to Drury Lane. The black boy appears to have been a tobacconist's sign from early times. Ben Jonson mentions a tobacconist's in Bucklersbury having this sign (in his "Bartholomew Fair"). Many famous inns have borne the sign, especially one at Chelmsford, once a coaching inn of first importance and immortalized by Dickens in the "Pickwick Papers."

Mr. Ernest Henry Wheeler showed six remarkable English coins, all of the highest rarity: The unique half groat of Henry III, of Canterbury, reverse, WIL | LEM | ON | C | ANT.; a London groat of Edward I with a rosette in centre of drapery round king's neck; another with a trefoil of pellets on king's breast, and third with four pellets on the king's breast; a farthing of Edward II (?) of Berwick mint with bear's head in two quarters; and a penny of Edward III of Berwick with bear's head in one quarter.

Mr. Frederick A. Harrison exhibited a series of Russian roubles from Peter the Great (1689) to Nicolas II (1917), and an extensive collection of paper money, including specimens of the last issues of the English North American colonies and the first issues of the independent U. S. A.

Mr. Henry Garside showed a Spanish quarter real, dated 1777, countermarked for general circulation in Trinidad; a bronze cent dated 1919, the first denomination struck for Hongkong bearing the effigy of His Majesty King George V; two Indian pattern annas dated 1903 and 1904, and a third dated 1905, struck in copper.

Mr. William H. Valentine exhibited a set of coins of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland presented to him by H. M. King Victor Emanuel III of Italy.

Mr. H. W. Taffs brought a series of English and colonial patterns and proofs and tokens, including a gold ingot of Australia and the recently discovered Bristol penny of Matilda.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher exhibited a series of satirical imitations of the copper coinage of Napoleon III; three early tickets issued by T. G. and John Hinde, bearing the head of Charles II; a Scottish seventeenth century ticket issued by William Dick of Braid, afterwards Sir William Dicke, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; three South American tickets, viz., two of Buenos Ayres and one of Potosi.

Mr. Arthur Lloyd and Miss Lloyd showed a fine series of rare coins of Syracuse.



Mr. G. C. Haines showed a series of second and third brass of the later Roman empire, of Mariniana, Laelianus, Tetricus Junior (with bust to left); silver (or billon) of Macrianus II (Rev., AEQVITAS AVGG and ROMAE AETERNAE); silver (or billon) of Quietus; Carus (name spelled "KARVS"); Nigrinianus; of Domitius Domitianus; of Romulus, son of Maxentius; of Alexander, Emperor of Carthage; of Martinianus of Vetrantio; of Flaccilla; and a silver medallion of Valentinianus II, and a silver coin of Procopius.

Mr. J. H. Pinches and Mr. E. J. Pilcher showed medals and photographs illustrating the process of making dies direct from photographs (photo-sculpture).

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., exhibited a fairly complete series of silver milled coins of Elizabeth.

Mr. Leopold Messenger showed some obsidional pieces and money of necessity issued during the last three centuries, famous sieges of Vienna, Leyden, Maestrecht and Breda.

Rev. Edgar Rogers showed an extensive series of Greek copper coins of Asiatic mints.

Mr. J. Grafton Milne showed a didrachm of Kyzikos. Obv., head of Koze Soteira. Rev., KYZI KHANAN, tripod; flaming torch in exergue; a type not in v. Fritze's monograph on silver coinage of Kyzikos. A similar one, but with different monogram, was in the Pozzi sale, 2222.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed a series of rare coins of Allectus and Carausius.

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—January 18. Percy H. Webb, Esq., M.B.E., Treasurer, in the chair.

Messrs. A. H. F. Baldwin, Richard Cartwright and Monsieur O. Ravel were elected Fellows of the Society.

Rev. E. Rogers, O.B.E., exhibited a fine series of large Greek Imperial coins of Amasia, Koinon of Bithynia, Apollonia (Mysia), Hadrianeia, Pergamum, Samos, Antioch (Caria), Tabae, Rhodes, Sardes, Thyateira, Synnada, Trebenna, Side, Mallus, Tarsus (of Antinous), Cyprus and Tripolis (Phoenicia).

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., exhibited a series of Roman republican coins with S. C.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin sent for exhibition an aureus of the moneyers L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, obverse, bust of Sibyl, and reverse, Cybele in lion-biga, and denarii of M. Volteius M. F., reverse, tripod lebes S. C. D. T.; of Q. Pomponius Rufus and of L. Plaetorius L. F.

Mr. Sydenham brought a large series of Roman republican coins in illustration of his paper.

Mr. G. C. Haines exhibited a semmissis of Constans II, obverse, CN COTVINI P., busts of Constans II (on l.) and of Constantine (on r.); between the busts, a cross; reverse, VICTO AVG. (?G), Heraclius (on l.), Tiberius (on r.), each standing facing; exergue, CONOB. The semmissis of this type appears to be unpublished. The solidus is fairly common.

Rev. E. A. Sydenham read a paper on "Special Senatorial Issues Under the Roman Republic." His main theme is to discuss the meaning of S. C. on Roman coins and the irregular or exceptional usages of the formula, e. g., on (1) coins of the Republic; (2) provincially struck aes of Caligula and Claudius; (3) Ex. S. C. on gold and silver of Nero; (4) S. C. on silver coins of Galba and Clodius Macer; (5) on coins of the Tetrarchy; (6) on coins of Antioch. Group 1, which was dealt with on this occasion, involves a large series and opens up numerous problems, hence this paper was confined to a consideration of special Senatorial issues under the Republic. S. C. cannot be dissociated from kindred expressions, such as EX. S. C., EX. A. PU., D. S. S., etc. These expressions invariably relate to the issue of the coins and not to their types (cf. Grueber, *Coins of Rom. Rep.*, *Introd.*). The points considered were: (1) The status and functions of moneyers under the Republic; regular tresviri; special moneyers. (2) Government contract and private enterprise with respect to the issue of money. (3) Government subsidies and grants of the right of coinage to particular individuals; issues for special purposes, military, civil, etc. (4) Restatement as to mintage, occasions of issue, etc., of various coins described in Grueber, "Catalogue of Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum."



**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, March 9th, 1923, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Gutttag, Kohler, Livingston, Merritt, Miller, Newell, Reilly, Jr., Robertson, Smith, Valentine, Wood and Wormser; Messrs. Radford and Gonzales visiting.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported that, owing to a poor attendance at its monthly meeting, it had been impossible to decide the question of A. N. A. membership, but that the matter would be considered next month. The committee announced that the topic for the April meeting would be "Your Favorite U. S. and Canadian Pieces."

Exhibits were as follows:

Messrs. Blake, Gutttag, and Smith: Numerous examples of errors in paper money and coins of various denominations, issues and metals.

Mr. Robertson: 1/12 skilling of 1812 with the accents missing over the "A" and "O" in the legend, an unpublished error and as such extremely rare; 1/2 skilling of 1822 with the "L's" and "S's" in the legend retrograde, a rare issue. On behalf of Mr. John Winnberg, of Jamestown, N. Y., this gentleman also exhibited a copy of the rare "Sylloge Numismatum Elegantiorum," published in 1620.

Mr. Newell: Tetradrachms of Syracuse and Cyprus with mis-spellings; mis-strikes of Boeotia, Corinth and Apollonia; overstruck coins of Gortyna and Carthage showing old types; tetradrachms of Segesta with reverse struck from a didrachm die; coins of Bilbilis with name of Sejanus erased; three coins of Stratonicea with portrait of Geta erased.

Mr. Reilly, Jr.: Six varieties of the coins of An Yang—a standard and an error from Yuen yuan fa, Pan Liang, and Wu Chu. The following Japanese mis-strikes and double strike: "Open Kai" Wado Sen, "Riki" Jingo Kaiho, "Tate Nuki" Fujū Jimpo, and "Nisui" Ryūhei Eiho. Also incuse errors sen, 1/2 sen and rin.

Mr. Wormser: Thaler of Prussia with "Prussen," silver strike of Swedish 5-ducat piece with "Ex Aureo Solido Civitatis Rigensis Fieri Fecit." Over-strikes: Danzig, two trial pieces, groschen, 1812, on 1/2 Louis of Louis XV, and groschen, 1809, on Prussian thaler of 1792. Four large gold pieces of Holland and one of Danzig, from the Caruso collection.

Mr. Miller read a paper, drawing attention to the lack of provision and facilities for the embryo numismatist. A lively interest therein was displayed and an illuminating discussion, with constructive criticism, followed. The Secretary was requested to forward copies of the paper to the A. N. A. and the A. N. S. for consideration.

Mr. Robertson moved that greetings and congratulations be sent to the Swedish Numismatic Society on the occasion of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, to take place on April 24th, 1923, duly seconded and carried with applause.

The name of Mr. John J. Gonzales, 66 North Moore Street, New York City, was proposed for membership. It was referred to the Membership Committee to take its usual course.

Mr. Swanson handed over a number of Central European notes and encased stamps, and these were sold by Mr. Boyd. The proceeds, amounting to \$2.21, were handed to the Treasurer for the benefit of the Club's exchequer.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.—T. S. MILLER, Secretary.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The sixteenth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, February 14th, at Weber's Restaurant, with President Marcuson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Joers, Bartlett, Hamilton, Gregg and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. David Harley, 3214 W. 44th St., was elected to membership in the club.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Marcuson: Crown, Hungary, Ladislavs, 1506; Nuremberg, 1650, commemorating the end of the Thirty Years' War, square, Ferdinand III;



Kronen Thaler, 1852, Wm. Herzog, Zu Nassau, uncirculated; Saxony square crown, 1693, uncirculated; Wuerttemberg thaler, 1871, Karl Konig, struck in commemoration of the completion of the war between France and Prussia; Prussia, two thaler, 1841, Fredrick William IV, Koenig v. Preussen, proof; half dollar gold, 1871, fine condition.

By Mr. Hamilton: Northwest Canada medal of 1855 with Saskatchewan bar; obverse, bust of Queen Victoria to left; reverse, Northwest Canada, 1885. Egyptian medal, obverse as above; reverse, Egypt, Sphinx, 1882, in exergue; four bars as follows: Abu Klea, The Nile, 1884-85; El-Teb-Tamaai and Suakin, 1884.

By Mr. Fisher: Two pieces of Irish gold ring money bought at a recent sale, very fine condition. Also a collection of uncirculated Confederate bills. Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

**THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.**—The coinage during the reign of Carl XII, 1697-1718. Gold: Double Ducats, 1702 RR, 1704 RRR, 1706 RRR; ducats, 1697 RR, 99 R, 1700 RR, 1701 R, 02 R, 04 R, 07 R, 08 R, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. The so-called "Paykull" ducats of 1706 are not a Government issue, but are tokens privately struck at a later date than indicated. Silver: Riksdaler, 1707 R, 1713, 1718; 8 mark, 1697 R, 98 R, 99, 1700, 1701, 04 R; 4 mark, 1697 R, 98, 99, 1700, 01, 02, 03, 04 R, 05, 08 R, 09 R, 10, 11 R, 12 R, 14 R, 15, 16; 2 mark, 1697 R, 98, 99, 1700, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; 1 mark, 1697 RR, 98, 99, 1700 R, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; 4 caroliner, 1718; 2 caroliner, 1718; 1 carolin, 1718; 5 ore, 1699, 1700, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 R, 15 R; 4 ore, 1716, 17, 18; 2 ore, 1716, 17; 1 ore, 1697, 98, 99, 1700, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Necessity Coins—The so-called "Baron Goertz dalers": The "Crown," 1715; "Publica Fide," 1716; "Wett och Vapen," 1717; "Flink och Fardig," 1718; "Jupiter," 1718; "Saturnus," 1718; "Phoebus," 1718; "Mars," 1718; "Mercurius," 1718; "Hoppet," 1719; the last two were struck after the King's death, but are entered here to keep the series intact. Copper: 1 ore S. M., 1715 R; 1/6 ore, S. M., 1705 RRR, 1707, 08, 13 RRR, 15, 16, 17 RRR, 18. It has been my pleasure to receive questions from collectors not enrolled in the Club roster. Such questions are always cheerfully answered when accompanied with return postage.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 140 33rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The forty-eighth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405, Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, February 7. Those present were Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Falk, DeCou, Davis, Hoogenboom, Kelly, Lawless, Jonas, Josephson and Wilson.

Owing to the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the regular order of business was dispensed with. A letter was read from Mr. Boyer, from Grasse, in Southern France, thanking the club for his re-election to the presidency.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Wilson: Gold \$1 of 1866, \$2.50 gold pieces of 1843 and 1861.

By Mr. DeCou: Washington Centennial medal, medal given to Civil War veterans by the State of Ohio, medal commemorating the Peace of Luneville in 1801, and electrotypes of some old French medals.

By Mr. Davis: A number of Washington coins and tokens.

By Mr. Josephson: Large plaque commemorating the 40th anniversary of Luther, one peso gold certificate of Mexico; two \$1 silver certificates, the size of the engraving on one being about a quarter of an inch shorter than on the other.

By Mr. Jonas: Large medal struck in Leipsic in 1922 for Lorenz Oken, the famous zoologist; two white and two brown porcelain tokens from Oberammergau, a series of the new nickel coins for Czecho-Slovakia, and a new metal street car ticket for the Chicago surface lines.

By Mr. Falk: 1, 10, 25 and 50 cent pieces from Siam; coins from the Netherlands, half centime to two and a half gulden, dated from 1854 to 1915, and a collection of coins from India, some of which were struck for native States, some by the East India Company, and others of later coinage to 1920.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.**—Regular meeting held January 10th in Chamber of Commerce rooms. The following members were present: Messrs. Oliver, Pond, Stone, Kohler, Bauboin, Morse, Emery and Noyes.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved, and compliments were passed to the Secretary-Treasurer for the healthy condition of the treasury.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. C. Kohler; Vice-President, Dr. Pierce; Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Emery.

The usual auction held and the meeting adjourned until February 14th.—**PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.**

**SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.**—Regular meeting held at Chamber of Commerce, February 14th, Vice-President Pierce in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Pond, Pierce, Morse, Morris, Emery, Drowne, Noyes and Krause.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The evening was devoted to Lincolniana, Mr. Morse showing some recently acquired prints by Brady.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.—**PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.**

## Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

### QUESTIONS.

9. Where can I get a book giving a record of all coins struck by the United States—denominations, number coined and years coined? If some one should say there were only so many of a certain coin made, I want to be able to tell whether or not he or she is correct. W. G. W.

10. When, by whom and why was an English shilling of Queen Victoria, 1837, counterstamped on both sides with "QUEBEC" in incuse lettering? B. G. C. (England).

11. Where and when was issued a copper coin with "4" over "Ctos" with "U. M. E." above and a wreath around? B. G. C. (England).

12. In consulting foreign catalogues I frequently find the word PYR. what does this mean? STUDENT.

13. References have been made in numismatic writings to a law prohibiting the use of the portrait of any living person on our money. I would like to know the date and text of that law. N.

14. How did the term "pocket piece" originate? H. C.

15. I have notes issued by the State of South Carolina, dated December 23, 1776. Upon the face of the notes is printed the value in two systems of currency, as follows: \$3.00—£4 17s. 6d. \$4.00—£6 10s. 0d. \$70.00—£113 15s. 0d. Upon making a calculation one will find the dollar equals £1 12s. 6d. (390d.). Can anyone explain this? In an old book in my possession I find a table of the currency of the thirteen original colonies giving the value of the dollar in the pounds, shillings and pence currency of the colonies. South Carolina is put down as \$1 equals 4s. 6d. (56d.). F. D. L.

16. On many ancient coins the figures on obverse and reverse occupy the same relative position, viz., the top of both figures on each side are on the



uppermost part of the coin. On many, of course, there is no relationship as regards position. On the old thin shillings of Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, etc., the reverse is at right angle to the obverse. On our coinage the reverse is inverted—the top and bottom change places when the coin is turned over. What is the reason for using an inverted reverse? H. C.

#### ANSWERS.

4. These medals were struck by the Philadelphia Mint and are as noted in the question with the addition of one, Washington as a Mason, the medal showing a Masonic apron. The surveying instrument is the one he used and is now at Mount Vernon. The fire engine is still in Alexandria and is taken out on State occasions—February 22, for instance. This is the old machine that Washington presented the city. He was a member of the fire company. These four medals were struck in bronze at \$1 each, and in silver at \$1.50 each. The metal was furnished by the Washington Association and cost about 50 cents each to produce. The profit from the sale of them was to be used to erect a monument in Alexandria, Va., to Washington as a citizen. He was a farmer. He surveyed the city of Alexandria. He gave the fire engine and was a member of the fire company, and he helped to form Washington Alexandria Masonic Lodge, F. A. M., No. 22, and was its master. The monument was to be of granite, and on each of the four sides was to be placed an enlarged bronze reproduction of these medals, the top being surmounted by a bust, as shown on all the medals. I have a full set in bronze. I think the association went by the board when the movement was inaugurated to erect the \$2,000,000 temple on Shooters Hill, in Alexandria, to Washington the Man and the Mason, the foundation of which has been built. F. E. H.

5. W. C. Hazlitt's "Coinage of the European Continent," published in 1893, and his "Supplement to the Coins of Europe," published in 1897, will be found most useful. B. G. C.

6. The trade dollar was introduced in 1873, when coinage of standard silver dollars was discontinued, its purpose being to serve as an acceptable coin in settling trade balances with Asiatic countries that preferred silver to other forms of money. The weight, 420 grains,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains more than the standard dollar, was adopted so that the trade dollar might have the favor then associated with the internationally used Mexican dollar. As a legal tender it was limited to \$5, but this was repealed July 22, 1876, when it ceased to be a legal tender, and coinage was limited to export demand. The coinage act was repealed February 19, 1887, and a few days later, March 3, 1887, by an act of Congress becoming a law without executive approval, they were demonetized and their redemption at par limited to six months from that date. Of the total coinage of 35,965,924 pieces, 27,072,842 are recorded as exported and 8,608,495 redeemed, leaving 284,587 depreciated dollars in the country, practically all of which have ere this reached the melting pot as old silver at their bullion worth. Numerously coined dated 1873 to 1878, inclusive, small coinage in proof only from 1879 to 1883, a very few are known dated 1884 and 1885, none known dated 1886 or 1887. The trade dollar is the only demonetized coin of the United States. F. Z.

6. The trade dollar was a legal-tender coin for only a few years. Its coinage was authorized by an act of Congress, February 12, 1873, which was "an act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States." Section 15 provided that "the coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar or fifty-cent piece, a quarter dollar or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy, \* \* \* and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

The legal-tender quality of the trade dollar was removed by a joint resolution of Congress, dated July 22, 1876, Section 2 of which provided that "the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal-tender, and the Secretary

of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same."

Popular dissatisfaction with the trade dollar was perhaps responsible for the act of February 19, 1887, which provided for its retirement. Section 1 stated "that for a period of six months after the passage of this act, United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of Standard silver dollars, or of subsidiary coins of the United States." (This act became a law without the approval of the President.)

Robbing the trade dollar of its legal-tender quality did not remove it from circulation, but its life was full of hardships for the next few years. It was a despised coin, and while it circulated freely it was welcome nowhere. Many did not understand its status and did not take the trouble to learn it. Their chief concern was to get rid of them as fast as acquired, and this tended to make it circulate more freely than it previously had. Everybody seemed to have a trade dollar when making a purchase. It was really only a token-coin now, but it was a medium of exchange so long as accepted for goods purchased, just the same as a piece of leather, or stone, or glass is a medium of exchange so long as people will accept it. It was seldom refused, but was often accepted under protest or with the inquiry, "Is that the best you've got?" and then it was passed on to one's best friend at the first opportunity. There were many who insisted that the trade dollar was issued by the Government and must be accepted when offered, legal tender or no legal tender. It was on this point that opinion differed and sometimes severed friendships. The 20-cent piece was a piker for causing arguments and disputes and all-around ill-feeling compared with the trade dollar. At that time the bullion value of the coin was nearly a dollar, and the wise business man felt that he stood to lose very little on them in any event and accepted them without question. But the bullion value gradually dropped lower and lower, and in 1887 it was thought the time had come for the Government to take a more definite stand in regard to it, and a law was passed providing for their redemption as above stated.

Although this act did not restore its legal-tender quality, it temporarily gave it respectability again. It once more became possible to tender it in payment for a purchase without feeling that you were making an enemy. People even smiled when one was offered them, and, strange as it may seem after ten years of abuse, merchants advertised "Trade Dollar Taken At Par!"

E. N.

7. The mint records or reports state that 156,519 half dollars were struck in the calendar year 1804. No genuine specimen of a half dollar dated 1804 is known to collectors, however, and it is supposed that those reported coined in that year were from dies dated and used in earlier years. This practice is believed to have been in use at the mint in its early history, and will account for many of the apparent discrepancies between the number of pieces coined and their rarity as known to collectors.

D.

8. Belgium minted during the Revolution, 1789-90 probably only two gold and silver coins, namely: Gold—Lion d'or. Obverse, prancing lion with sword and shield, on latter the word LI-BER-TAS in three lines; inscription, DOMINI EST REGNUM; in exergue, 1790. Reverse, coats of arms of the eleven provinces around star with eleven points; inscription, ET IPSE DOMINABITVR GENTIVM. Silver—Thaler, with obverse same as above.

H. G. H.

8. Brabant, during the Revolution of 1789-90 issued coins in gold, silver and copper. Some of them are enumerated in Hazlitt, "Coinage of the European Continent" (p. 401). The beautiful ducat of 1790 has on the obverse a lion rampant supporting a shield with LI BER TAS. On the reverse is a sunburst in a circle of the shields of the eleven confederated states. On the copper liards the lion holds a pole with a hat on top.

CAXTON.

8. I give the following translation from Blanchet's "Manuel de Numismatique du Moyen Age et Moderne": "In 1789 the states assumed the right



of coinage and struck lions of gold and silver, and florins and half florins, also 5 denier pieces, and 1, 2 and 10 liards, and generally inscribed "Ad Usum Fœderati Belgii." The word "lion" refers, of course, to the rampant gentleman that is shown on most Belgian coins. This golden lion was adopted by Belgium from the arms of the Duchy of Brabant. C.

### COINAGE DEBASEMENT AFFECTS SILVER CONSUMPTION GREATLY.

In a letter to Senator Walsh of Montana, C. F. Kelly, president of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., calls attention to the serious problem facing silver and other miners when all the silver permitted has been bought under the Pittman Act. He points out that today the silver problem is as much a matter of abandonment and debasement of the world's silver currencies as of slump in world trade.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark have abolished silver coin for all fractions of the krone, substituting an alloy of nickel and copper. England leads in debasement, Mr. Kelly says, having reduced its silver coins to 500 fine from 925. Netherlands and Dutch East Indies have debased their silver to 720 fine from 945, Canada to 800 from 900, Honduras and Salvador to 500 from 900, Singapore and Straits Settlements to 550 from 900. Both Peru and Mexico have also debased their silver coinage to 500 fine.

As a result of disturbed economic conditions, silver coins have disappeared as circulating medium in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Turkey, as well as from many of the smaller countries of Europe.

In the past China and India have been the great silver consuming countries both for monetary media and for hoarding purposes, but today, Mr. Kelly says, intensive propaganda is being carried on to popularize the paper rupees and fractional paper currency England is substituting there for silver.

Mr. Kelly points out the importance of doing something to help support the price of silver, since not only will the miner of straight silver ore be affected but also miners of copper, lead and zinc, as enough silver occurs in most of these ores to help considerably in meeting cost of extraction.

The silver problem is not merely one of production, Mr. Kelly shows, because of the large amount of hoarded silver and silver in plate that comes out when the bullion value becomes greater than coin value of silver. He explains how the price of silver is made in London because of London being the financial settling center of the world, especially for Far Eastern trade balances, which for years have been settled in silver. All these conditions make it impossible, in his opinion, for the American silver producer to cope with the situation without help from the government.—Wall Street Journal.

### COINS ARE NOT CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

If little Johnnie or Mary insist on using their mouths for purses for the coins grandpa or Uncle Henry bestow upon them, it is not necessary to reprimand them for it under the impression that they will contract some terrible disease by their childish habit. And as for collectors and other grown-ups, they can handle all the coins that come their way without giving a thought to danger from the germs, bacteria or what-not with which money is popularly supposed to be infested.

Under date of December 27, 1921, the New York Journal of Commerce published a report of tests made for the purpose of determining whether coins really carry disease. The tests show that, on the contrary, the coinage metals destroy the bacteria which reach them. The report is as follows:

There seems to be little basis for the belief that coins bear any close relation to the spread of disease, according to an announcement made at the University of Illinois by Drs. Charlotte B. Ward and Fred W. Tanner, of the university, following a series of tests made by the two.

"Coins of the lower denominations were examined for the types of bacteria which exist on them," says their report. "It has often been stated

that money is a very dangerous article of commerce since it is handled by all sorts of persons and because it usually moves so quickly from one person to another. It has also been stated that cashiers and others whose vocations require them to handle money in larger quantities than the average person, might be more susceptible to disease, but this does not seem to be the case.

"It seems that the very metals from which the coins are made act to destroy the bacteria which reach the coins. In the study only the more resistant of bacteria, the spore-forming bacteria, were found. This indicates that money need not be feared, for bacteria can not live long on it."

Doctors War and Tanner have pointed out that postage stamps have somewhat the same relation to the public that money does, although their constitution is quite different from that of coins. Stamps are used but once and are not handled by so many individuals, although the adhesive applied to them might be a favorable abode for micro-organisms for relatively long periods of time. Nevertheless, the menace is not regarded as a threatening one, and in an investigation conducted some years ago with reference to the question here at issue, pathogenic bacteria were rarely found on stamps.

### U. S. GOLD COINS NOT ALWAYS BEST CURRENCY.

"Apparently there are still many Americans," said a French bank teller recently, "who believe that the surest and most convenient way to carry money abroad is in the form of gold pieces. Not a day goes by but we have a dispute with some American tourist who wants to change a \$10 or \$20 gold piece and is indignant when we tell him we can give only part exchange on it.

"This apparent anomaly is due to the fact that the laws of practically all European Governments forbid dealing in gold coin at a premium. Other laws forbid the exportation of gold. Therefore all we can do with a \$10 piece is turn it in to the Banque de France and receive about 52 francs for it, whereas a \$10 bill is worth over twice as much.

"The law against selling gold coin at a premium is intended to prevent hoarding of gold, but, of course, it falls in many ways. There is a considerable illicit traffic in gold coins, which are bought up at a small premium and then resold to unscrupulous jewelers, who melt them down and sell them as commercial gold.

"A good many Americans, it appears, think it wise to have a few gold pieces in their pockets for emergencies. They think that when they are in some remote place where letters of credit and checks are unknown and foreign bank notes regarded with suspicion, the yellow metal will always be acceptable.

"This is a costly error. The best money for such purposes is American bank notes, which are the most esteemed currency in the world today."—Washington Star.

### RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "B"; face plate No. 639; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This is a very poor note, printed from zinc-etched or electrotype plates, on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed to imitate the fiber of the genuine. The coloring of the serial number and seal is poor, and the workmanship throughout is so crude that it should not deceive the ordinarily careful handler. The number of the specimen at hand is B10656262B.

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "D"; face plate No. 278; back plate No. 551; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is apparently printed from etched plates on a single piece of paper, ink lines being used to imitate the silk fiber of



the genuine. The portrait of Jackson is particularly poor. The lathe work is not well defined, and the spurious character of the bill should be readily recognized. The number of the specimen at hand is G35605860A.

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "A"; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit appears to have been printed from very crudely zinc-etched plates on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The work is so poor that it should be immediately detected, and a more detailed description, therefore, is deemed unnecessary.

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "A"; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This note appears to have been printed from a wood cut or other hand-engraved plate on two pieces of paper between which a few pieces of coarse red and blue silk threads have been distributed. It is plainly the work of an amateur. The bill is very crude, and should not deceive anyone accustomed to handling money.

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### "SHAME MEDALS" REPORTED ISSUED IN THE RUHR OCCUPATION.

A press dispatch from Dusseldorf says that persistent attempts are made by Germans to stir up animosity against the French army of occupation by revamping the state falsehoods about the "Black Horror on the Rhine," but the French military authorities are resorting to strenuous measures to suppress them. They recently condemned to imprisonment for two months and two days two German propagandists who were trafficking in "Black Shame" medals issued some time ago.

These medals, made of aluminum, represented on one side a black soldier attacking a chained woman, with the legend: "The Black Shame on the Rhine." On the reverse of the medal was a negro head, wearing a French helmet, with the inscription: "Die Wacht am Rhein 1920."

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### COINAGE AT FRENCH MINT IN 1922.

The French Mint reports that the total number of pieces of metallic money struck during the calendar year 1922 amounted to 386,867,722. This compares with an annual output during preceding years which ranged around 190,000,000 pieces. Most of the new coinage of 1922 was made up of bronze-aluminum coins. Of these the year's total coinage amounted to 305,248,452 pieces, with a nominal aggregate value of 301,615,194 francs.

During the four last months of the year a monthly average of 44,000,000 pieces was reached in the output, the production of token money of bronze-aluminum having reached 27,000,000 pieces per month. Nickel coins have been put out in pieces of 25, 10 and 5 centimes, but this coinage has not exceeded 1,200,000 francs per month.

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### COINS FOUND IN GRAVEL PITS IN WISCONSIN.

Scores of silver and copper coins, ranging in size from the quarter dollar to the dollar, have recently been found in gravel pits near Fon du Lac, Wis., according to a press dispatch. The coins are said to be English or Irish, and are supposed to have been used by Indian traders and the few white settlers in that part of the country in the early part of the nineteenth century. A trading post is said to have been located close to the spot where the coins were found.

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### WORN SILVER DOLLARS IN THE WEST TO BE REPLACED.

The silver dollars in circulation in the West are reported to be badly worn, and banks have refused to replace them because they have been compelled to pay expressage on new ones sent from Washington for the purpose. A bill recently introduced in Congress by Senator Smoot will permit the Government to pay expressage on 40,000,000 new coins to be sent at once.

# That "Next Sale" of Mine

Mentioned in the last "Numismatist"

Grew to nearly

## THREE THOUSAND LOTS!

Of course, in such a sale, it's impossible to call your attention to the many rarities and interesting items. But the Catalog tells the tale!

The Sale is set for **TUESDAY, APRIL 17th.**

If you haven't yet sent in your bids, and if you read this on or before April 14th, you still have time to shoot your bids to me.

In buying at my sales you are assured of a real, honest-to-goodness Numismatic Service.

If you contemplate the sale of your collection, let me tell you the "WHY" of my enjoying such a marked preponderance of the Coin Business of the country.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.



## **MORE SALES**

**ON FRIDAY, JUNE 8th,**

**AND SATURDAY, JUNE 9th,**

**I Will Sell at Public Auction**

**Various Properties.**

**Announcement of Particulars in May Issue.**

Mr. H. L. Doane of Truro, Nova Scotia, has written me a personal letter of recommendation expressing his satisfaction at the results of the Sale of his collection, copy of which I will be pleased to mail to any Collector who has coins to sell.

This will be my last Sale until fall. If you have any consignments you wish sold, kindly let me hear from you promptly. Terms on application.

## **WILLIAM HESSLEIN**

**101 Tremont St.,**

**Boston, Mass.**

N. B.—PRICE LISTS OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FOREIGN COINS, TOKENS, BOOKS, NOTES and MEDALS appear in THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR, sent post free to subscribers all over the world at five shillings per annum. Specimen copy gratis on application.

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FIRST BRASS OF PERTINAX

### BRONZE.

ANTONIA—AE2, Fine .....	\$ 7.00
LIVIA—AE2, Very fine .....	10.00
CALIGULA—AE1, Rev., sacrificial scene. Very fine ..	32.50
AGRIPPINA JUNIOR—AE1, Ext. fine ..	45.00
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HADRIAN—AE1, Rev., Restitutor Africae. Very fine ..	17.50
ANNIUS VERUS—A superb tessera ..	30.00
GETA—AE1, Exceptionally fine ..	140.00
JULIA SOAEMIAS—AE1, Ext. fine ..	40.00
GORDIANUS AFRICANUS I—AE1, Very fine .....	45.00
BALBINUS—AE1, Ext. fine ..	12.50
PUPIENUS—AE1, Ext. fine ..	12.50
TRAJAN II—Double Sestertius. Extremely fine ..	70.00
TREBONIANUS GALLUS—Superb medallion .....	210.00
VALERIAN—Billon medallion, ext. fine ..	230.00
PERTINAX—AE1, Almost mint .....	325.00

### SILVER.

JULIUS CAESAR—Fine portrait .....	\$10.00
MARK ANTONY and CLEOPATRA—Very fine for coin.	35.00
AUGUSTUS and TIBERIUS—Very fine ..	10.00
DRUSUS and TIBERIUS—Good portraits .....	115.00
GERMANICUS and CALIGULA—Fine portraits ..	16.00
CALIGULA and AUGUSTUS—Very fine ..	12.00
CLAUDIUS and NERO—Very fine ..	17.50
AGRIPPINA II and NERO—Conjoined busts, a delightful piece, very fine ..	36.00
—Busts facing each other, a beautiful coin, extremely fine ..	45.00
DOMITIA—Very fine .....	35.00
PERTINAX—Very fine .....	15.00
DIADUMENIANUS—Mint condition ..	18.00
ORBIANA—Very fine .....	12.00
BALBINUS—Mint ..	10.00
PUPIENUS—Mint ..	10.00
PAULINA—Very fine .....	15.00

### GOLD.

JULIUS CAESAR—Rev., Sacrificial implements. fine .....	\$18.50
HADRIAN—Rev., Spain seated l., extremely fine .....	140.00
LUCILLA—Rev., Venus standing l., mint condition .....	110.00
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CARACALLA—Rev., Jupiter standing l., mint condition .....	140.00
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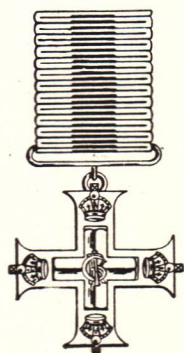
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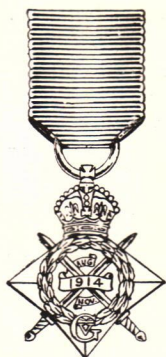
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Will be Held at the End of May Next.

Some of the features:

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THE WRIGHT COLLECTION OF ENGLISH TOKENS, INCLUDING  
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WAR AND LIFE-SAVING MEDALS, ALSO DECORATIONS.  
THE UNCIRCULATED HALF DOLLAR OF THE NEW ORLEANS  
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FINE & RARE ANCIENT COINS IN GOLD, SILVER & BRONZE.  
A LARGE VARIETY OF U. S. COINS FROM CENT TO DOLLAR.  
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IN THREE SESSIONS. DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.  
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LESHER DOLLAR, EX. FINE, 2  
VAR., \$25 EACH, OR THE TWO,  
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SLUSHER, fair, at \$10.

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Maine Half Dol., 1920, Unc., \$1.25.  
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New List No. 7, containing a nice  
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Satisfaction always guaranteed.

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This time it's the Collection formed by the late Charles Wellinger, of Brackenridge, Pennsylvania.

Those of you who dote on rarities will thrive at this sale. It's just thick with rarities—such as, for instance, \$3 Gold Pieces of 1873, 1876 and 1877; both Stellas, the 1879 and the 1880; both of the rarest Pattern Gold Dollars; rare early Gold; Pioneer Gold; a gem DISME, etc. In fact, it's almost an "Unusual" Sale even for Mehl.

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1878, Silver Dollar, 8 feathers. Brilliant Proof	7.50
1892, Columbian Half Dollar, Brilliant Uncirculated	1.10
1918, Lincoln Half Dollar, Brilliant Uncirculated	1.60
1921, Alabama Half Dollar, Brilliant Uncirculated	1.60
1922, Grant Half Dollar, Brilliant Uncirculated	1.35
1916, Quarter Dollar, New type. Brilliant Uncirculated	1.35
1917, Quarter Dollar. No stars below eagle. Uncirculated	.90
1917, Quarter Dollar. 3 stars below eagle. Uncirculated	.50
1877, Five cents nickel. Brilliant Proof	3.75
1877, Three cents nickel. Brilliant Proof	3.25
1877, One cent bronze. Brilliant Proof	2.00
1909, One cent Lincoln, V.D.B., S Mint, Brilliant Uncirculated	.20
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1861, \$500 Confederate note, Montgomery issue. No. 380.	
Crisp, uncirculated	70.00
1861, \$100 Confederate note, Montgomery issue. Crisp, uncirculated	11.00
1861, \$50 Confederate note, Montgomery issue, Crisp, uncirculated	9.00
1863, 15 cent note. Grant & Sherman. Green back, wide margins. Uncirculated	6.00
1892, Columbian Medal. Columbus and Liberty. Size 3 1/2 in. Bronze. Brilliant Proof	2.00
1892, Columbian Medal. Same in bronze gilt. Brilliant Pf.	1.50
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# HENRY CHAPMAN

## NUMISMATIST

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My March Sale has been delayed in the printer's hands and will be held

APRIL 25th, 1923,

so as to give time for the catalogues to reach collectors. Send in your bids promptly, as there is much delay in the delivery of letters.